CULTI

VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor. WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

ice over No. 29 State Street. Entrance in Congress Square.

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ON CULTIVATOR,

aturday Mornings, by OTIS BREWER, 29 State St., entrance in Congress Square.

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cultural Department.

Farm Stock—Manures.

eek on Monday evening a num armers and gardeners met in the all in Framingham and discoursed e subjects. Col. N. Fiske inclined inion that good selections from ve cattle would give us better ock than any he had seen of the d kinds—he remembered when r Gore imported some of the large stock of cattle; he had seen some escendants of this stock in some owns on the Connecticut river— re of superior size, but did not other respects. On the subject ures, he thought it a good plan to different kinds together, as that neat stock was not so liable to heat, it should be mixed with horse and anures, the whole would be better s in favor of mixing various ma in the manure heap, and said a nd a cow would make ten large n a year, but he did not think it ble to multiply the quantity so much e did, when it was to be carted to nce—we should do better to make mpost heap near the field.

ain E. Wheeler was for making antity large by the addition of for matter—he would make twenty loads re from one horse and one hog— ght there was manure enough in f we would take care of it and use erly, to make every field rich. He tonished to see so many people lay anures by the roadside, as if they it would injure their fields if it was d to cover up any part of them.

or Wheeler on the subject of neat said he had formerly taken great to procure the best, and with this e had sought to effect crosses with ported English stock—he could arge calves, but he had never found the English stock which were su for the dairy to the common neat of the country. As to trees, he had n the habit of washing them with lie and he had not been troubled borers—he thought there was no the worm found at the root of the tree was different from the apple orer, as it worked principally in the t the root, whereas the borer worked e body of the tree and ascended r.

McFarland inquired why it was sary to train up peach trees against ll? He thought our climate warm gh for ripening the fruit when in the exposed situations, and he named rees in his own garden, which are exposed to the northwest winds, as stance to show that they needed no ction from walls. They had borne for several years.

I. Fiske thought it more important ve a regard to the quality rather than e quantity of the milk obtained from —he said he had a cow which would twice as much butter from one pail ilk as another cow owned by his son l make from the same quantity.— y had made a fair trial of the cows, giving as much milk as the other.— own cow made ten pounds in a k.

r. Eben Stone inquired what was the mode of killing lice on cattle? He noticed that when hens roosted near n the cattle were apt to become lousy.

As to peach trees Mr. Stone said his had often been killed in winter. Some other speakers said their peach trees had never suffered more than their apple trees had in winter.

Mr. O. Boynton could not say whether lice on cattle were the cause, or the consequence of leanness—some had proposed rubbing the cattle with mercurial ointment, and he inquired if this would not injure the beef as well as the living animals?

Doctor Holyoke said mercurial ointments must be detrimental to cattle — he could not recommend them — he held to the doctrine of *cuticular absorption*, and thought the blood would be affected.

Col. Fiske thought that sand or fine loam sprinkled over the backs and heads of cattle would destroy lice; cattle seemed aware of this, and they were often found pawing up dirt and laying it handsomely on their own backs — when their heads itch they scratch them in a sand bank.— Hens also wallow in dust and ashes to kill the lice that have found a harbor in their feathers. It seemed to be the general opinion that fine dust of any kind as well as dry ashes, will kill these vermin on cattle and on fowls.

Capt D. Esty thought that the subject of fruit trees should engage more of our attention. He made some inquiries as to the best mode of setting them, and of protecting the fruit.

At the earnest request of many present it was agreed to adjourn to Monday evening, April 12th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

SUBJECTS — Modes of transplanting trees; methods of applying manures.

Southern Clover.

The editor of the Maine Farmer states that the southern clover seed has generally proved a failure in that quarter, though the seed looks larger and fairer than the northern. The editor inquires whether Judge Buel was correct in stating that the first growth of clover yields less seed than the second growth? There is no doubt of this in our vicinity. We should raise our own grass seed.

Onions.

Onion seed may be sown before April is gone—late sown onions never yield well. This is one of the few exceptions to the rule which requires a rotation of crops. Onions seem to flourish better on the same plat for twenty years in succession, than when their location is often changed.

Garden Peas.

We took up a number of the Boston Cultivator, the other day, in which the editor, who is one of the most intelligent and practical farmers of the day, states that the early kinds are not prolific and advises to the raising of the later kinds. This is contrary to our experience for several years. We have uniformly planted the early Dwarf, the early Washington, Bishop Dwarf, Blue Imperial, and Knight's Marrowfat, and with careful cultition have found them about equally productive, unless the advantages might be possessed in a slight degree, by the Blue Pea, which comes in between the early kinds and the marrowfat. A single vine of the early kinds will not yield so many Peas, as one of the later kinds, but then it does not require so much room. The greatest difficulty we have found in the cultivation of Peas, is that the mildew sometimes seizes the latter kinds, and we should be glad if the Cultivator would point out some remedy for this. [Newburyport Herald.

We are uncertain what article of ours the Herald referred to but our objection lay *in very early sowing*, rather than to any particular kind of peas which would prove unprolific. Some people sow in February, and others early in March—these very early sowings are not very productive.

As to mildew we have had but little trouble when our peas were well poled so that the air could draw through among the vines. Very late peas are more liable to mildew than those sowed at the right time. [Ed.

LETTUCE may be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground — many prefer to sow the seed in the fall; it will start in that case very early in the spring.

[From an English Work by A. Walker.]

CATTLE.

The best cattle have the face short; the muzzle small; the horns fine; the neck light, particularly where it joins the head; the chest wide, deep and capacious; the tail broad and flat towards the top, but thin towards the lower part, which it will always be, when the animal is small boned; the lower part of the thigh small; the legs short, straight, clean, and fine boned, though not so fine as to indicate delicacy of constitution; the flesh rich and mellow to the feel; the skin of a rich and silky appearance; the countenance calm and placid, denoting the evenness of temper, essential to quick feeding and a disposition to get fat.

Every breed of animals which has, thro' a few generations (two or three is sufficient) been overfed, requires similar feeding; and the offspring of such animals require and can digest more food than others, who have lived upon little.

All growing animals, including mankind, ought to be well fed to preserve health and strength, but never to be stimulated by excess of food. The children of parents, however, who have, through many generations, been well fed, would perish if given no more food than would be sufficient for an Irish or Highland Scot's peasant child.

The chief qualities sought for in cattle, are the tendency to fatten on little food, and that to yield abundance of rich milk. The tendency to fatten is indicated chiefly by the capacity of the chest. Animals of all species, says Mr. Knight, all other qualities being equal, are, I think capable of labor and privation, and capable of fattening, nearly in proportion as their chests are efficacious; but the habits of ancestors will operate very powerfully.

It is the width and depth of frame, says Mr. Berry which confers weight, and not the mere circumstance of great height.— While equally great, if not greater weights, can be obtained with shorter legged animals, they are, independently of other recommendations, generally found to possess better constitutions and greater propensity to fatten.

Mr. Knight says, the constitutional disposition to form fat, is certainly hostile to the disposition to give milk. Cows which give little milk often present large udders which contain much solid matter; and to inexperienced eyes, a two year old Hereford cow would give a promise of much milk, where very little would be given.— A narrow forehead and a long face, nearly of the same width from end to end, as in the Alderney cow, certainly indicates much more disposition to give milk than the contrary form, which I have pointed out as indicative of a disposition to fatten.

Fat animals are more generally those of the north, where the cold diminishes sensibility. Fat indeed, appears to be the means which nature very extensively employs to lower insensibility by interposition between the skin and the central parts of the nervous system. Fat animals, accordingly, have not less sensibility and irritability of the skill, out of the organs of sense generally. Thinner animals, on the contrary, are more generally those of the south and have more acute sensibility and exquisite sensation.

In reply to this observation, Mr Knight says, I do not doubt but you are right respecting the use of fat in cold climates; all sleeping animals, through winter, go to sleep in a fatted state. I do not think that breeds of cows, which give much rich milk, are very hardy. The Alderney cows are what the Herefordshire farmer calls very *nesh*, that is, very incapable of bearing hardship of any kind, and particularly cold, consequently of greater sensibility.

Cows which give much milk have the power of eating and digesting much food, and they require, whilst they give much milk a very abundant and good pasture. The breeds of cows which give less milk, and present greater disposition to become fat, are generally less *nesh*, and will fatten upon food. The influence of the feelings is very considerable. I have observed that whenever a young Hereford cow disliked being milked by the dairymaid, she soon ceased to give milk; and I do not doubt that, in all cases, if the calves were twice every day permitted to suck after the dairymaid had finished her labor, the cows would longer continue to give milk, and in larger quantity.

This tends to corroborate what has been said as to greater sensibility being favorable to milking.

If this led only to distinction of these two kinds as to milking, namely—that of fatness and thinness, and that of smaller and larger organs of sense, and greater or less sensibility, it would be still valuable, as showing either at a later or an earlier period, what we may expect in this important particular. But perhaps its utility may extend still further, and enable us to improve the race.

It may form a basis for our determining whether in endeavoring to improve a breed, fatteners may most easily also become milkers, to some extent; or milkers may, to a similar extent, become fatteners; and what are the circumstances which would most favor such partial interchange, if not absolute improvement?— Indeed, from these principles I would conclude, that an animal fattening in the north, where a more general temperature would render fat far less necessary,— would increase sensibility and would cherish the secretion of milk, so intimately connected with that excitement of the re-productive functions which warmer climates produce.

As these two desirable qualities are both dependant upon one system, and as they are opposed to each other, (for excess of one secretion is always more or less at the cost of the other,) they will be most easily obtained by being distinctly sought for, and the animal of diminished sensibility will most easily fatten, while the animal of increased sensibility will most readily yield milk.

These views are confirmed by the conduct of the London dairy-men. While they acknowledge that the Alderneys yield the best milk, they keep none of them, whatever they may pretend, because these animals are peculiarly delicate, and more especially, because they cannot, after being used as milkers, be fattened for the butchers. The York and Durham cows suit them best.

In certain constitutions, however, and to a certain extent, there is a compatibility between fattening and milking.

Mr. Knight says, the disposition to give much and rich milk, and to fatten rapidly, are to some extent at variance with each other; but I have seen cases in which cows which have given a great deal of rich milk, have given birth to most excellent oxen, the cows themselves, however, always continuing small and thin whilst giving milk.

I very confidently believe in the possibility of obtaining a breed of cows which would afford fine oxen, and would themselves fatten well; but as great milkers require much more food than others, the farmer who rears oxen, does not think much, perhaps not enough, about milk, and is in the habit, (which is certainly wrong) of breeding his bulls from cows which have become his best, owing only to their having been bad milkers.

In the selection of bulls, besides attending to these properties which belong to the male, we aught to be careful, also, that they are descended from a breed of good milkers, at least if we wish the future stock to possess this property.

Salt Mines.

The only mines of rock-salt in England are near Northwich, in Chester, discovered about a mile from the town, in the year 1670. The beds of salt in these mines are found from 80 to 100 feet below the surface of the earth. They vary in thickness, and lay in a waved direction. The first stratum or bed, is from fifteen to twenty-one yards in thickness, in appearance resembling brown sugar candy, perfectly solid, and so hard as to be broken with difficulty with iron picks and wedges. This part of the business, however, has lately been much accelerated by gunpowder, with which the workmen loosen and remove many tons together. Beneath this stratum is a *bed of hard stone*, consisting of large veins of flag, intermingled with some rock salt, the whole from twenty-five to thirty-five yards in thickness. Under this bed is a second stratum or mine, of salt. from five to six yards thick, many parts of it perfectly white, and clear as crystal: others brown but all less pure than the upper stratum. The whole mass of salt is covered by a bed of whitish clay, used in the manufacture of Liverpool ware.

Rock-salt pits are very uncertain in their duration, being frequently destroyed by the brine springs bursting into them and dissolving the pillars that support the roof, through which the whole work falls in, leaving vast chasms in the surface of the earth. In forming a pit, a shaft, or eye, is sunk, similar to that of a coal pit, but more extensive. When the workmen have penetrated to the salt rock, and made a proper cavity, they leave a sufficient substance of the rock, [generally about seven yards in thickness] to form a solid roof; and, as they proceed, they hew pillars out of the rock to sustain the roof, and then employ gunpowder to separate what they intend to raise. This is conveyed to the surface in large craggy lumps, drawn up in spacious baskets.— The largest rock-salt pit now worked is in the township of Wilton, near Northwich. This has been excavated in a circular form 108 yards in diameter, its roof is supported by twenty-five pillars, each three yards wide at the front, four at the back, and its sides extending six yards.— Each pillar contains 294 solid yards of rock salt, and the whole area of the pit, which is fourteen yards hollow, includes 9,160 superficial yards, being little less than two acres of land. We may easily conceive that when this wonderful place is well lighted up, the reflection of the torches from so many brilliant surfaces must have a very surprising effect.

[From the Western Farmer and Gardener.]

Ægeria Exitiosa.

Among the causes of the premature decay of the Peach-Tree, the depradation of this insect is the principal one.

In the LARVA or *grub-form*, the body of this worm is of a whitish color, and its head reddish brown. Its length at maturity, is about three fourths of an inch.

It commences its destructive career soon after it has hatched from the egg, and enters the tree, probably through the tender bark, under the surface of the soil. From thence, it first works downwards in the root, until the early part of the ensuing summer, when it directs its course upwards, towards the body of the tree, by excavating a channel, as it progresses,— between the bark and wood.

Having attained its full size in the *Larva* or *Grub*-form, it next passes into the *Pupa* state, between the first and middle of July. At that time, it may be discovered, close to the trunk of the tree, enveloped in its *follicle*, and surrounded by a large accumulation of gum. that oozes out of its desiccated channel in the root. In this, the *Pupa* state, it continues until the latter part of July, or the beginning of August, when it again changes into the *moth, winged*, or *perfect* state.

In this condition it is active and vigilant, concealing itself during the day, in cracks or crevices, about the trees, fences, or other secure places, and at night issuing forth to fulfil its vocations, and prepare for propagating a new generation of the grub.

While in the *moth* state, the sexes differ so much in appearance, that a superficial observer might mistake them for distinct species.

The female soon commences depositing her eggs upon the bark of the tree just above the surface of the ground, and completes the process before the close of September, when she, as well as the male dies.

It is said, that in some instances she deposites not less than three hundred eggs upon one tree. The egg is oblong-oval, dull-yellow, and so small as to be only just observable by the naked eye.— It hatches into a minute grub in eight or ten days. The young progeny then perforates the tender bark of the trees, beneath the surface of the earth, in the manner already suggested.

These several changes, constitute its annual routine of transformation, and they usually occur at the periods mentioned; yet there are individuals that do not conform to the general rule, but undergo the changes earlier or later, according to circumstances; and it is probable that there a few females depositing their eggs, during most, or all of the summer months.

A detailed account of the habits, and scientific characters of the *Ægeria*, as well as of the means that are sometimes employed to prevent its depradations, is contained in Mr. Say's "American Entomology," Vol. II., which your readers will do well to consult.

A knowledge of the habits of noxious or troublesome insects, will many times enable us to devise methods for their counteraction. In the instance of this insect, a very simple remedy to prevent its depradations has been suggested, and I am happy to say that experience has, to some extent, confirmed its efficacy.

The Ægeria in its perfect or winged state, is closely allied to the *moth* family. The fact is probably universally known, that aromatic oils of all kinds are peculiarly offensive to that family of insects.— Every house-wife knows that a quantity of Camphor, Turpentine, oil of Tansy, or Tobacco, placed in her drawers, containing woollen clothes, will effectually preserve them from attacks of the common moth.

It is evident that the same plan, under some form, may be employed to repel from the peach tree the *Ægeria*, in its moth state; and it is only in that state in which it deposites its eggs.

Tobacco, sulphur and coal-ashes have been tried with partial success—but they are temporary, and require to be often replaced.

Tansy and wormwood contain large quantities of essential oil, which is peculiarly offensive to this insect; and it is found, that if the body of the peach tree be surrounded by half a dozen sprouts of either of these vegetables, it will be perfectly secured against the approaches of this destructive enemy.

They should be planted out in the spring, nearly in contact with the body of the tree, and so as to surround it. During the summer they should be cultivated, and kept free from grass. In this way they form a permanent and successful means of defence against the insect that has nearly exterminated the peach tree from many sections of the country.

It is probable the *Chanipodium anthelminticum*, the plant that furnishes the wormseed oil, and perhaps some other bitter and aromatic vegetables would answer equally well.

The Hon. Reuben Wood first suggested this method to me, several years since, and I have tested it myself, to a limited extent. During the last summer I had the satisfaction of seeing the successful result of it, on a more extended scale, at his farm, a few miles from Cleveland.— Large and healthy peach trees were standing in his garden, that had remained exempt from any attacks of the worm for a number of years—during which time they had been carefully surrounded either with tansy or wormwood; at the same time, other trees, in the same garden, and very contiguous, left unprotected, were rapidly declining, with their roots perforated in all directions by the worm.

It is probably unnecessary to add, that these means will act as a prevention against the insect, only while it is in the winged state. They will not affect the larva or pupa.

Nor will the Horticulturalist expect them to preserve his peach trees against the attacks of the yellows, the evil effects of a bad soil, or the injurious impressions of extreme cold weather while the wood is immature.

JARED P. KIRTLAND.

Cincinnati, Feb 22d, 1841.

How to save them.

A writer in the Philadelphia Ledger says, that in case of stables catching fire, where there are horses therein, if any part of their harness is put on, they will suffer themselves to be led out without the least resistance. The publishing of this may be useful. The Editor of that paper, however, says that success will depend much upon the manner of the person attempting the experiment. If he be frightened and exhibit evidences of the fact by a hurried and confused or otherwise very unusual mode of procedure, it will be readily noticed by the horse, and instead of allaying his fears will but increase them, and add to the difficulty of removing him.

A blanket or apron should be spread over the horse's eyes, and then he may be led out without difficulty.

The scientific farmer has his curiosity both awakened and gratified. His researches, though limited, have drawn back the curtain, and he has caught, now and then, a glimpse into Nature's workshop, and seen things most marvellous. He has seen that charcoal upon his hearth differs only in form from the diamond that sparkles upon the lady's finger, or dazzles in the crown of royalty. He has seen, too, that in the little salt-dish upon his table, there sleeps a lion, which if aroused by chemical action, would devour a whole household at a single meal.

He sees himself constantly walking amid elements the most fierce and powerful, held in subjection only by the laws of chemical affinity. He sees, too, that if the affinity were but slightly interrupted, the elements would break loose, and wage upon each other the most terrific warfare. [Tenn. Farmer.

Culture of Silk.

A bill has been reported in the Legislature of the State of New York which proposes a bounty of fifteen cents for every pound of cocoons raised in the State, and of fifty cents for every pound of silk reeled in the state from cocoons also the product of the state until the 1st of June, 1846.— The report which accompanies the bill states that silk can be raised to a much greater profit than wool, because three pounds of silk can be produced from the same land that would produce but one pound of wool, and the raw silk will sell for eighteen dollars, while the wool will sell for but fifty cents.

Southern Clover.

For some reason or other, either because our seasons do not suit it, or because our farmers do not "work it right" the southern clover has generally proved a failure among us. We have heard some of our best farmers complain of this. The seed is generally larger and much fairer than that which grows with us, and people are oftentimes induced to buy, because from the appearance of the seed, think it fair to suppose than an excellent crop will be the result. [Maine Farmer.

Which yields most Seed, first or second crops of Clover?

Judge Buel lays it down as a fact, that in the vicinity of Albany, the first growth or blowing of clover, does not yield so much seed as the second crop. This he attributes to the severe heats of the early part of the season. We are not aware that any such experiments or observations have been made in our region. Perhaps the same results do not take place in Maine, but if they do, it is certainly an object to attend to it. [Farmer.

There is no doubt the second crop yields the most seed. [Cultivator.

COST OF RAISING PORK. In an agricultural address at Boston, Mr. Colman stated that pork at 6 cents a pound will pay for corn consumed by hogs at 70 cents a bushel. Besides this, each hog if supplied with material, will make 10 loads manure.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page.

Excessive Bail.

The constitution of Massachusetts says "No magistrate or court of law shall demand excessive bail or sureties." We ask whether magistrates ever pay any regard to this wholesome provision of the constitution? At the time of our revolution, loud and repeated complaints were made against the officers of the courts of justice for demanding unreasonable or excessive bail, and this was one of the causes assigned in our justification of our rebellion against the established government. Much oppression has been practiced in former days under a plea of the "public safety;" and when Magistrates exercise an unlimited power to commit all *suspected* persons to prison, they have but one step more to take to establish a system of tyranny as arbitrary as any which has been complained of within a century past.

It was the exercise of this arbitrary power over the liberty of the subjects in England, which occasioned as great a ferment there, as any one act of the government ever did; and it was the immediate cause of the passing of the *Habeas Corpus* act, the most famous of any in the annals of British legislation. No tyrant could desire an easier mode of silencing the voice of complaint than a process by which he could imprison any rebel on suspicion and deny him the right to give bail for his appearance on the day of trial. It is depriving him of the means of self-defence.

In the late proceedings against Williamson for breaking open the store of Davis & Co., in Washington st., the evidence was of the slightest character, with the exception of what he stated of his knowledge of the place where the goods were. Under an agreement with the officers to give him his *liberty* he told where the goods might be found, and they were all restored to the owners—yet when he was afterwards arrested for the theft or robbery, he was required to give bonds to the state in the sum of $20,000 for his appearance at court; and for want thereof he was [illegible] and committed to close jail! Not for the crime of theft, or robbery, or burglary, but on *suspicion* that he might be guilty. He is small in stature, and has offered no resistance to the officers, and why he has been able to inspire so much terror to both court and officers we cannot divine. Were these fetters fastened on him as a reward for pointing out to the owners where they might recover the whole amount of the goods stolen?—Was this unusual bondage imposed because an officer of the government had promised him his liberty for making the disclosure?—because he showed signs of repentance, and did all in his power to make restoration?

But the *excessive bail* is the point to which we would turn public attention. Why should *twenty thousand dollars* be demanded as bail for a person who is accused of entering a store in the evening while all the lights were burning, and taking goods which were all restored before his examination?—a person against whom the evidence was very slight, independent of his good deed of telling where the property might be found.

If, under such circumstances, $20,000 bonds were not "excessive," how large should the bonds be when the midnight robber attempts to fire your building to conceal his robbery, and is proved to have armed himself to murder all who might oppose him or endanger his safety? Iron fetters on the ancles and the wrists might then be proper if he could not procure bail. But when a case arises altogether of a milder character—when the *only aggravating circumstance* of a suspected theft is a *restoration of all the property* unimpaired, there would seem a good opportunity to show the mild spirit of our government to advantage—that we make a proper discrimination between different offences, and the different degrees of turpitude apparent in the offender.

We often meet people who "have no charity for rogues." Many would hang every man who is guilty of theft—some would hang all who are suspected of such a crime. But the severest punishments are not always the most effectual to restrain from the commission of crimes. We cannot always determine with certainty who are guilty, and when the penalties of the law are very severe, they are exceedingly apt to create what are called *reasonable doubts* in the minds of the Jury.

But what bonds are usually required in case of store breaking? Are they always as high as $20,000? No. This same Williamson was required to give bail, in the sum *five thousand dollars* only on a complaint against him for breaking open the office and the double safes of Gilbert & Sons, and taking away upwards of four thousand dollars at dead of night, though most of the property has been restored—though no signs of repentance have been exhibited!

Five thousand, seems a much more reasonable sum, than twenty thousand to be demanded as security for the appearance at court, of a person suspected of theft; and we should think more favorably of small courts, if they would look occasionally at the constitution and see how cautious its framers were to guard individuals against oppression.

☞The Farmers and Gardeners of Framingham will meet again at the town hall on Monday evening next. Subjects for discussion, Modes of Transplanting trees—methods of applying manures.

THE KNICKERBOCKER. The April No. of this work is before us. We shall give our readers some extracts in a future paper. JORDAN, No. 121 Washington st. is agent for sales in this city.

THE MUSICAL REPORTER is published by Saxton & Pierce, 133 1-2 Washington street.—It must prove interesting to the lovers of music.

☞TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have several communications on hand which will be published next week.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

This is a national calamity and the whole country will mourn. Never before this since the establishment of our government has the nation lost its Chief Magistrate. A loss indeed at this critical season of our domestic and foreign relations. The times call for the united wisdom of our best men, and we must sensibly feel the loss of one who enjoyed in so high a degree the confidence of a great majority of our people.

We commend to all parties the following liberal suggestion of the Boston Post.

"The President of the United States is dead, the country has lost its Chief Magistrate, and in all its public manifestations of mourning we hope that nothing like party feeling or prejudice will be permitted to enter, but that the AMERICAN PEOPLE will unite as one man in paying that respect to the memory of the deceased which is due to his recent distinguished position. There is enough of party strife and uncharitableness in life without profaning the grave with its bickerings; and we submit it to the consideration of the late President's political friends whether, in making arrangements for such public ceremonies as the event in question will naturally call forth, it would not be wise to select the principal agents without reference to partizan feelings."

The President's Funeral.

Wednesday, was the day appointed for Gen. Harrison's funeral, and twelve M. the hour of meeting. The order of procession is given at great length in some of the papers. No doubt there was a very general attendance and a very long procession of officers of the government and of citizens.

Arrival of Mr. Tyler, at the seat of Government.

A letter from Washington, dated at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning, announces the arrival at the seat of Government of JOHN TYLER, now President of the United States.

He arrived at half past five, half an hour before the letter was written, accompanied by Mr. Fletcher Webster, who had been despatched to summon him to the Capitol.

We are gratified at being able to add that Mr. Tyler is in good health—a fact which may be inferred from the rapidity with which he performed the journey.

[From the National Gazette.]

The New President.

By the extraordinary despatch used in sending the Official Intelligence to the Vice President, at Williamsburgh, and similar despatch by him in repairing to the seat of Government, John Tyler now President of the United States, arrived in this city yesterday morning, at five o'clock, and took lodgings at Brown's Hotel.

At 12 o'clock, all the heads of Departments except the Secretary of the Navy, (who has not yet returned to the city from his visit to his family,) waited upon him to pay their official respects. They were received with all the politeness and kindness which characterize the new President. He signified his deep feeling of the public calamity sustained by the death of President Harrison, and expressed his profound sensibility to the heavy responsibilities so suddenly developed upon himself.

He spoke of the present state of things with great concern and seriousness, and made known his wishes that the several heads of Departments would continue to fill the places which they now respectfully occupy, and his confidence that they would afford all the aid in their power to enable him to carry on the Administration of the Government successfully.

The President then took and subscribed the following oath of office:

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. JOHN TYLER.

April 6, 1841.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, City and County of Washington, } SS.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, April 6th.

The body of the late President was placed, to-day in the hall of the palace, and exhibited in a coffin, to the public view. A glass covered the face of the deceased, and the countenance appeared quite natural. Thousands of all ages, sexes and conditions availed themselves of this last opportunity to contemplate the features of one who, when living, shared so large a portion of their affections.

The Funeral Day.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says at 12 o'clock on Wednesday the first minute gun was fired, and the solemnity was at once heightened by the tolling of the funeral knell from the towers of a hundred churches. The first mournful peal was the signal for closing the stores, offices and all other public places, and every thing had the appearance of a Sabbath stillness, excepting perhaps the running of the public omnibuses, and many of these had flags "flying at half mast," shrouded in crape. The flags of the shipping and on all the public places were at half mast and many of them with streamers of crape falling from the top of the staff.—The mercantile shops in Grand street, east of the Bowery, were all hung in black, including also the awning and lamp posts. Indeed the aspect of the city was that of a national funeral, amid which every one felt that he was performing the last sad offices, not merely of a public benefactor, but of a parent or a brother. We have long been aware of the great personal popularity of the illustrious deceased, but his death was necessary to show how deeply he was rooted in the affections of the people.

Melancholy Accident.

LAMBERTVILLE, April 1, 1841.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

Mr Brown—We have a sad and heart rending accident to record this morning, which has caused sorrow and mourning in the hearts of many, and shrouded our village in gloom and melancholy. Never was the truth of the above quotation more painfully brought to our minds than on this occasion. The Ferry Flat which plies between Lambertville and New Hope struck the Pennsylvania Pier of the New Hope Delaware Bridge with such force as to upset the Flat, and all on board were precipitated into the middle of the river. The current was strong, and immediately upon its striking, the Flat turned up and broke in the middle—one half remaining against the pier, and the other half floated down the river. It contained two loaded wagons, one belonging to Mr. Randolph, moving to the West, and the other to Johnson Pollock, who, with his family, consisting of himself, his wife, two children, and his mother were moving to Bucks county. We learn there were twelve persons on board altogether, including the hands employed. Their shrieks and cries for help were appalling indeed, as many witnessed the catastrophe. Boats were immediately put out from both shores for succor and relief. We have not learned the names of all on board, (not being present,) but some narrowly escaped with their lives. [Hunterdon, (N. J.) Gazette.

[From the New York Sun.]

Late and Important from England.

Arrival of the British Queen.

Great excitement in relation to the McLeod Affair. Naval and Military preparations against the United States. Fierce for War. Panic produced by the news taken out by the George Washington in relation to the Bank of the United States.

The British Queen, for which public expectation has been excited for a week past, arrived at quarantine about 3 o'clock Monday morning, bringing us our full London and Liverpool files, and interesting letters from our correspondents, to the day of her sailing, 10th March.

The Queen experienced a very rough and disagreeable passage, and on the 30th ult., having then been out 20 days, found herself obliged to put into Halifax, in consequence of losing all buckets of her starboard wheel, by striking a log as is supposed. She left Halifax on the 1st, and made the passage to this port in three days.

The news she brings is of the most intense interest.

Our London Agent, acting upon our special instructions to run an express exclusively for the New York Sun, whenever any news of importance warranted the expense, started from London for Portsmouth and Spithead, on the morning of the 10th, with all the London morning papers of that date, and our usual files and letters from correspondents.

He boarded the British Queen at Spithead, and delivered our despatches into the hands of Lieut. E. FRANKLIN, R. N., commander, to whom we are very much indebted for his promptness in placing them in our possession.

We are thus enabled to give our numerous readers most important foreign news up to the latest hour.

The people of England appear to have been panic struck at the intelligence which reached that country by the packets George Washington, United States and Westchester, from New York. The first named vessel took out the news of the stoppage of the United States Bank—the second that of the indictment of McLeod, and the Westchester, Mr. Pickens' Report in Congress on the McLeod affair. These three causes combined, created a sudden panic among all classes of persons, and the Funds at the Stock Exchange were materially lowered in consequence.

We find it utterly impossible in our limited space, to give at this moment even a synopsis of the comments of the press upon this intelligence, but upon Mr. Picken's Report, which seems to have created the greatest shock, the Globe says—

"The painful effect which this intemperate "party document" must otherwise produce on the strongly cherished hopes of the people of this country, of an amicable adjustment of the dispute, will be much relieved by the tone of the principal speakers in the debate which ensued on the question of printing the Report.

We see nothing in this manifesto of empty and unreasonable denunciations, qualified as they are by the strong expressions of dissent and reprobation with which it was received, and to shake our belief that peace will be preserved."

The Morning Chronicle of the 9th says—The publication of this report created considerable uneasiness. In this feeling we confess, we do not altogether participate. The very men who drew up this document—it is plain upon the face of it—must have felt they were putting their names to a case upon which no nation would venture to enter upon hostilities. The language of men who either were convinced that they had a good cause, or were determined to go to extremities in a bad one.

The *Times* says:—we shall not quote from this offensive and unjust tirade, but we earnestly invoke our readers to study it *in extenso* for themselves what chance exists of fair or just treatment for Great Britain from those authorities with which such a catalogue of insults should have originated.

If the Harrison Government be, as we believe it will be, against the report, is there not ground to fear that they may be too feeble to resist the war faction?

From the money articles in the same papers, we find that this American news caused a panic in the markets.

The Dispatch says, "the stoppage of the U. S. Bank will cause a great deal of misery here as well as in America. Shares which brought £24, are now anxiously sold at £14 10s."

The Morning Herald says, "the financial and political news from New York produced a considerable impression on the Stock Market, but the depth of this impression would be ill measured by the actual decline merely in quotations of stocks, for it must be remembered that the funds were on the rise, and with a firm tendency to a greater rise still.

The news from the Continent we find of very little interest.

In France every thing is as quiet as at our former dates.

Turkey, Egypt and Syria.

The Austrian Observer of the 28th ult. states that "Intelligence from Constantinople of the 13th ult. informs us that the Sultan's firman granting to Mehemet Ali and his family the Pashalic of Egypt hereditarily, had just been prepared.

The firmans had been forwarded to Alexandria on the 14th ult. The first contained the order to invest Mehemet Ali with the Pashalic of Egypt as likewise the rules and regulations to which the Pachas of Egypt are to be subjected. The second firman invites Mehemet Ali to remit the arrears of tribute due for Arabia, Candia and Syria, to Constantinople. The third firman places the provinces of Senaar, Nubia, and Kordofan, provisionally under the orders of the "Governor" of Egypt.

It would appear, says the London Times, that the Turkish Government anticipate a refusal on the part of Mehemet Ali to accept the terms with which his recognition by the Sultan was accompanied.

The Ottoman Porte had addressed a circular to the embassadors, announcing to them that the Egyptian affair being concluded, the blockade of the coast of Egypt was raised, and the liberty of commerce reestablished.

The London Times states that a protocol has been signed by all the Powers, parties to the treaty of July, in which it is declared that the provisions of that convention are brought to their natural close in consequence of the fulfilment of the purposes which it was intended to accomplish and that a definitive arrangement, to which France will be a party, may be the speedy and appropriate consequence of the expiration of the late treaty.

China, India and Egypt.

By an extraordinary express from Marseilles in anticipation of the overland mail from India, late intelligence from China, from the several presidencies of India, from Alexandria, and from most of the ports in the Mediterranean, was received in London on the morning of the 1st inst. and was brought by express to Liverpool by our agent at London in season to be despatched by the British Queen.

The great object of interest in the intelligence received by this express is the state of the British relations with the Chinese Government. Affairs both in China and India remain in nearly the same state as at the departure of the last overland mail, the only change being the resignation of Admiral Elliot on account of bad health, and the accession of Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer to the command of the China expedition. The troops remained in possession of Chusan, and disease continued to make frightful ravages among them; out of 4,000 men who were landed on this pestiferous island, it is said that no more than 800 were effective at the date of the latest intelligence.

Nothing definite is said as to the state of the negotiation with the Chinese commissioner, which apparently has not yet commenced. This procrastination is not unattended with disaster—for in addition to the increasing mortality among the troops, a considerable number of English had fallen into the hands of the Chinese. The Golconda [country ship] had been wrecked near Canton, and the crew, together with 300 troops of the 38th Madras Native Infantry, had been made prisoners. Sir H. Gough had not yet arrived.

The political intelligence from India is not important.

Arrival of the Acadia.

This steam ship arrived in our harbor on Wednesday after a passage of eighteen and a half days. She had bad weather and a rough time. The latest English papers are much occupied with the American news taken out by the Columbia.

The Queen and Court still remain at Buckingham Palace.

Several papers contradict the announcement made by the London Globe respecting the "situation" of the Queen.

The boy Jones, it seems, made another entrance in Buckingham Palace on the evening of the 19th ult., but he was discovered and taken into custody. He had been out of the House of Correction only two weeks. It is said that he will be sent out of the country.

The large warehouses connected with the London and Southampton Railway, at Vauxhall were wholly consumed by fire on the evening of the 16th ult., with property to the amount of between 30,000 and £40,000.

Several Cabinet Councils have been held of late; when Her Majesty's principal Ministers and Foreign Embassadors were in conference for several hours. The nature of the business is not stated.

It is stated that the Marquis of Hertford is a heavy looser by the stoppage of the United States Bank. It is stated, that fearful of a war between England and France he sold out from the English funds not less than £500,000, and transferred it for better security to the United States Bank; and has become minus to this large amount.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.—We find the following statement in all London journals. "We have this day learnt that our government, in order to prepare for any emergency, that may spring out of the case of M'Leod, (and, if the Republic execute him we do not think there is a man in this United Kingdom but will demand justice) have directed six regiments to hold themselves in readiness to embark for North America—two of which are the 19th and 84th Regiments, now in Ireland. It is also stated in private letters from the first circles in Paris, that Lord Granville officially announced to M. Guizot that the English Government would find it necessary to send ten sail of the line to the same quarter. Of course a fleet of steamers will form a part of such an expedition."

The London Morning Chronicle of the 17th ult. says "The Columbia brings but little news. The little however, is satisfactory to the friends of peace between the two countries. The excitement which has run so high seems to be considerably subsided, and it is announced that Mr Clay and Mr Sargent are to be sent to England on a special mission, with a view to the arrangement of the pending difference between the two countries.

The Vice President.

The New York Evening Post says, "we have heard that Mr. Tyler's health is infirm and precarious, and that it is not certain that it will permit him to assume the functions of the Presidency." The following are the provisions made by the Constitution to meet the contingency of an unexpected vacancy in the Presidential chair, *in the first and second cases*:—

Sec. 9. In case of a removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and, in case there shall be no President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Sec. 10. Whenever the offices of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification to be made to the executive of every State, and published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each state, specifying that electors of the President and of Vice President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several states, within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December next ensuing, if there shall be the space of two months between such date and such Wednesday, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected shall not expire on the third day of March next ensuing. he shall specify in the notification that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December, in the year next ensuing, within which time the electors shall be appointed or chosen, and they shall meet and give their votes on such Wednesday.

Recovery of Mr. Gilbert's Money.

The Atlas states that a letter was received by the Mayor from the Mayor of New York, stating that a villain had been arrested in that city, in whose possession was found all the money stolen some days ago from Gilbert & Sons, brokers in Exchange street. It appears that the rogue was an accomplice of Williamson, alias Webb, and that there is a third partner in the firm, whom the police are in pursuit of.—The District Attorney endeavored on Monday to effect a compromise with Williamson in regard to the late robberies, provided he would make a full disclosure of all his accomplices, and restore the property, but Williamson sternly refused the terms. Yesterday the robber relented, and offered to tell the whole story. It came too late. The intelligence from N. York rendered his confession useless. Mr. Gilbert went to New York yesterday to get his money.

When Davis & Co's goods were returned it will be recollected that about 400 keys were found in the same room—one of these keys had lost a part of the bit. Now when the railroad bank was broken open at Lowell, a part of a key was found broken off in one of the locks of the bank—this part exactly fits the broken key found in Webb's possession. These facts go to prove that the recent robberies were all committed by one gang. The substance of the above we find in the Advertiser.

FIRE IN OAKHAM. A house in Oakham owned by Hervey & Humphrey, was consumed by fire on the night of the 1st inst. A part of the furniture only was saved. The fire originated in the upper story, and was discovered about 11 o'clock. A barn adjoining a carriage maker's shop within about twenty feet, and other buildings near by, were in great danger, but owing to the stillness of the night, and the great exertions of those present, they were saved with trifling damage to the former. The house was insured at the Mutual Office in Worcester. Loss not far from $2,000.

ANOTHER USE FOR CAOUTCHOUC. A man in Texas, whose ear had been lopt off in a fight with the Indians, has had it replaced by one made of Indian Rubber, which looks as good as new, and answers all the purposes of hearing.—This experiment may be called a new *ear*-a in surgery.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers wishing to pay for the Cultivator can hand their money to the Postmaster, who will send it to me free of expense, and a receipt will be forwarded by the return mail.

Subscribers will please forward their subscriptions, agreeably to the terms which are printed on every paper.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Gray, Mr. Aaron Breeden to Miss Lucy Jane, daughter of Daniel Baird, Esq. all of Boston; Mr Willis Ross to Miss Mary A Field.

At West Roxbury, 30th ult. by Rev. Theodore Parker, Mr. Wm. Mackintosh to Miss Adeline Arnold.

At Holliston, 1st inst. by Rev. Mr. Storrs, Mr John L. Hunt to Miss Julia A. Fisk.

At Northampton, by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Ira P. Rankin, of Boston, to Miss Caroline A. Bryant, of N.

In Sutton, March 30, by Rev. H. A. Tracy, Mr. William Houghton to Miss Vesta Batcheller.

In Harvard, March 4, Mr. Luke Whitney, to Miss Abby Knight.

In Hardwick, April 1, by Rev. Mr. Partrick, Mr. Daniel H. Fay of Southborough, to Miss Sarah R. Smith.

In Dana, by Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. Charles Johnson, of Charlton, to Miss Aurelia E. Wordis.

In Marlborough, Mr. Uriah Bartlett to Miss Mary Hastings.

DEATHS.

At Dorchester, Mrs Elizabeth Blake, 69.

At Lowell, 2d inst. Mr. Daniel Pearson Page, 52, formerly of Deerfield, N. H.

In Newton, 1st inst. George Z. Stone, 30.

In Lancaster, 25th ult. Miss Sally Ballard, 60

In Petersham, 25th ult. Mr. Franklin Newton, 44.

In Holden, 28th ult. widow Abigail, relict of the late Capt. James Davis, 89

In Worcester, 30th ult. Mrs Sally, wife of Ebenezer Mower, 71. April 1, Henry H. Haggeford, Esq. of Boston. 5th, Mr. Wm. Bennett, 20.

At Wilmington, 2d inst. Mrs Mary B. Jaques, 39, wife of James Jaques, Esq.

At Haverhill, 1st inst. Miss Hannah Bradley, 85.

At New York, 2d inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs Susan G. Boyd, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H.

Near Princeton, N. J., 27th ult. Mr. Oliver Hunt, a soldier of the revolution, 86.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, 27th ult. Jesse Gore Brown, merchant, son of the late Jesse Brown of Charlestown, Mass.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, April 10.

Ashes. The demand, as usual at this season, has materially diminished, and prices have rather a downward tendency. Of the present week's receipts, a portion has been sold below 5¼c, and other parcels at 5¼c for Pot and Pearl. The present stock is not large.

Coals. The sales of the week from the yards, indicate a further decline in prices, particularly for Anthracite, some parcels of which have been sold at $1 per ton below the transactions of the preceding week. 200 tons sold by auction at 6 62 per ton.

Coffee. But few sales have come to our knowledge since the last report. 3 a 400 bags St. Domingo, in lots, 9¼ a 9½c; 5 a 600 do Porto Cabello, 10¾ a 11c. 6 mos; Java 12 a 12½c; and by auction, 50 bags do, 11 a 11¼c per lb; and a small lot Laguira, 9¾c per lb, cash.

Fish. Small parcels are daily arriving, and are taken at a shade less than last quotations; but little doing in packing qualities. Mackerel are very dull, and prices without much change.

Hides. The business of the week consists of part of the late importations—3500 Monte Video at 14c, 6 mos; 2000 Maranham, 11¼c per lb, 6 mos; 500 St. Domingo, 11¼c; 200 wadded Para, 8c, 6 mos; 25 a 30 bales Calcutta green, 11c, and salted, 10¼c per lb; a parcel Cape and Madras Goat Skins within the quoted rates, 6 mos cr. A sale of 7000 Buenos Ayres was made in New York early in the week at 14c per lb, on the usual credit. Arrived since our last report, about 20,000 Buenos Ayres.

Hops. But little doing, and former quotations continued.

Iron. No arrivals, and former quotations continued.

Leather. A sale of 700 sides New York Sole, Lafayette tannery, was made to-day, by auction.—Light weights, 21¼c; Middling, 18¼c; Damaged, 15c; Buffalo, 15¼c; do Damaged, 11¼c per lb, 6 mos cr.

Molasses. The transactions of the week consist of 2500 a 3000 hhds, comprising 1500 hhds Havana and Matanzas, new crop, sweet, 20½c per gal, 6 mos; 10 a 1200 do do, part old crop, tart, 19 a 19½c; 200 do Trinidad 24 a 25c, 6 mos; 120 do Mansanilla, 23c, and small lots Porto Rico, 28 a 30c per gal, 4 and 6 mos.

Provisions. The market has sustained no change of any great importance, and the demand has been confined to small parcels for vessels' use and the trade.

Sugar. The sales have been very limited during the past week, and without much change on former prices; sales 2 a 300 boxes ordinary Cuba brown, 7 a 7¼c; 200 do do, 7¼ a 7½c per lb, and common to good white, 8 a 10¼c per lb. Sales at auction, 78 hhds New Orleans, 5¾ a 6¼c per lb.

Seed. Dull, particularly clover. Herds grass scarce, and but limited stock on hand. Large quantities are however expected the latter part of the month from New York, when the navigation opens on the canal.

Tea. There was a public sale in New York, which we understand went off with good spirit, and the prices ranged from 6 a 7 per cent higher than the previous sales. The quantity taken consisted of 431 chests Hyson, 59 a 66c per lb; 422 do Young Hyson, 49 a 64c, part superior; 1500 half chests do do, 53 a 74c do do; 59 chests Hyson Skin, 50c; 151 half chests Gunpowder, 64 a 77c; 56 do Imperial, 61c; 94 half do do, 71¼ a 77c; 100 chests Pouchong do, 66c per lb.

Wool. The stock of coarse foreign has been considerably increased since the last report by several arrivals from Buenos Ayres and Patagonia. Some of the finer descriptions have also been received from London and Liverpool. There is a moderate demand for fleece and pulled at about our quoted rates.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, April 10. FLOUR. There has been an increased demand for all descriptions during the past week, and the market closes with an advance on Ohio and Genesee of 12½ a 25c per bbl; the sales comprise 1300 bbls Fredericksburg, for shipping, $4 81¼ a 4 87½; 500 do "extra" do, $5 50; 500 do Petersburg do, $5 25 a 5 50, 4 mos; 800 bbls Howard St., $4 75, cash, and 4 87½, 4 mos; 300 bbls Philadelphia, $4 81¼, 4 mos; 10 a 1200 bbls Ohio, 4 75 a 4 87½, and choice brands, $5 per bbl, cash; a recent importation now landing is held above this price; 500 bbls Genesee, common brands, $5 06¼; 300 do do, $5 12½; the latter price has since been refused. The stock of all kinds is materially reduced, and holders are firm at the advance required.

GRAIN. A decided improvement in the Grain market has taken place since the last review, the arrivals have fallen short of expectations, and the present stock of all descriptions is small for the season; dealers have therefore operated freely at the advance required, and none of any consequence remained afloat unsold at the close of our report. The sales of yellow flat corn have been 51 a 52c, and white, 48 a 49½c per bushel.—Oats, Southern, 32 a 33c do do, cash.

New York, April 7. FLOUR. The market continues quite inactive; Genesee Ohio common bbls are held at 4 93¾; Troy, 4 87½ for lots wanted for home use; a sale of 1600 bbls. Georgetown for export, a 4 75; Howard st. at the same rate; 300 bbls. Richmond City Mills, Clarke & Co. 6 25; 200 best Philadelphia, a 5 00; all cash.

GRAIN. We hear of no sales of Wheat; Northern Rye sells a 53c cash; Northern Oats are plenty a 39c; a sale of 3000 bushels of North Carolina Corn for distilling, a 50 c.

Baltimore, April 7. FLOUR. Sales for the week have been quite small and principally at $4 50 for good brands; holders are asking $4 62½ but no sales. Sales have been made of City Mills, a $4 62½; the market is firm and no stock on hand.

GRAIN. Maryland red Wheat is selling a 85 a 95c; there are no stocks in the Miller's hand; Maryland White Corn has been uniform through the week, a 44 a 45c; yellow 45 a 47; Maryland Rye, 48 a 50c; Oats 29 a 30.

Philadelphia, April 3. FLOUR. Pensylvania Brands, $4¾; Brandywine, $5 00; Rye Flour, fair demand, a $2 87½.

GRAIN. A sale of 8000 bushels yellow Corn, 44 a 45, chiefly at the former; White Corn 42 per bushel; a sale of 2500 bushels southern Wheat, 90 a 91 a 93, and 1300 bushels a 85 a 87½.

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, April 5. At market, [illegible] Beef Cattle, 25 Working Oxen, 35 Cows and Calves, and 2000 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Sales quick, and last week's prices were fully sustained, viz. extra $6 50 a [illegible]; first quality, $6 00 a 6 25; second quality, $5 [illegible] 5 75; third quality, $5 a 5 50.

Working Oxen—Sales at $62, 70, 80, 85, 100 a [illegible]

Cows and Calves—Sales at $20, 25, 28, 30, [illegible] one 40.

Sheep—None at market.

Swine—Lots to peddle were sold at 4¼ a 4¾c for Sows and 5¾ a 5½c for Barrows.

New York, April 5. At market, 660 head Beef Cattle, including 175 left over last week, [illegible] from the South, balance from this state—and 300 [illegible]

There was a better demand for Beef, at last week's prices. Sales of 585 head at $6½ to $9, averaging $7 75 per cwt. One extra bullock, from Dutchess, bought by Mr. Charles Goyer, No. 18 Fulton market, at an extra price. With the 75 unsold, are two extra fat cattle, raised by Mr. Wm. Shaw, of Ostego Co., [illegible] years old, twins, supposed to weigh, one 1800, and the other 1400 lbs.

Sheep were in good request, and all taken at $[illegible] $6, and two lots extra large sold at $10 each.

Baltimore, April 5. Cattle, on Monday, [illegible] 250 head were offered, 100 of which were taken to District of Columbia, and about 100 in this city, prices ranging from 6 50 a for good to 8 00 per cwt.

We quote live hogs at 5 75 per 100 lbs.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	45	a	
Spinach, per half peck	..	a	
Dandelions, per half peck	..	a	
Parsnips, per bushel	..	a	
Turnips, half peck	6	a	
Carrots per bushel	..	a	
Beets, per bushel	50	a	
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½	a	
" " " bushel	50	a	
Parsley, half peck	50	a	
Celery, per root	6	a	
Cabbages, each	4	a	
Horseradish, per lb	8	a	
Lettuce, per head	6	a	
Radishes, per bunch	10	a	

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	75	a	
Apples, extra, per bush	1 50	a	
Cranberries, per bushel	1 75	a	
Grapes, Foreign, per lb	20	a	
Lemons, per doz	17	a	
Oranges, " "	25	a	
Dried Apples, per lb	4	a	
Walnuts, per bushel	2 00	a	
Beans, dried, white, per bush.	1 75	a	

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	18	a	
" firkin	18	a	
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a	
" four meal	4	a	
Eggs, per dozen	..	a	
Beef, fresh, per lb	6	a	
Do corned	6	a	
Do smoked	..	a	
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a	
Pork, whole hogs	5	a	
Pigs, roasting, per lb	9	a	
Pork, fresh	8	a	
" salted	7½	a	
Hams, Boston, per lb	9	a	
" Western, do do	8½	a	
Lard, best, per lb	8½	a	
" Western, per keg	8½	a	
Tripe, per lb	8	a	
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a	
Veal	5	a	
Whole Calves	5	a	
Chickens, per lb	12	a	
Turkeys, per lb	10	a	
Pigeons, per dozen	..	a	
Mutton, per lb	6	a	
Lamb, per lb	..	a	

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	
" " white, per bag	10 00	a	
Hemp Seed, per bushel	3 00	a	
Canary Seed, " "	3 00	a	
Flax Seed, per bushel	1 37	a	
" " American, do do	..	a	
Clover, Northern, per pound	12	a	
" Southern, " "	8	a	
" Foreign, " "	..	a	
" White Dutch, per lb	20	a	
" Lucerne, or French	25	a	
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	3 50	a	
Red Top, bushel, northern	..	a	
" Southern, bush	55	a	
Orchard Grass, "	3 00	a	
Millet "	2 00	a	
Buckwheat "	1 00	a	
Black Sea Wheat "	3 00		
Spring Rye "	1 00	a	

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

White Ash, per 2000 lbs	9 50	a	10 00
Newcastle, do	11 00	a	12 00
Orrel, do	11 00	a	12 00
Sydney, do 7	9 00	a	10 00
Peach Orchard, do do	10 00	a	
Peach Mountain, do do	10 00	a	
Coke, per chaldron	..	a	
Charcoal, per basket	32	a	
Eastern Wood, dry, per cord	..	a	
Ordinary do do, do do	..	a	
Country do, do do	7 00	a	

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	..	a	
Pernambuco, dry salted	10	a	
Rio Grande	..	a	
St. Salvador	..	a	
Maranham	..	a	
California	..	a	
West-Indian	11	a	
African	13	a	
Green, slaughtered	5½	a	
Calcutta, cow, green salted	87	a	
" " " light	..	a	
" dry	75	a	

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	30	a	
" country, per lb	27	a	
Baltimore, city tannage	29	a	
" dry hide	23	a	
New York, red, light	24	a	
" " middling	21	a	
" " overweight	18	a	
Boston, " slaughter	22	a	
" dry hide	21	a	
Slaughter Upper in the rough	..	a	

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	35	a	
" " " ½ "	36	a	
" " " ¾ "	44	a	
Pulled Wool, superfine	43	a	
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a	
No. 2, "	26	a	
No. 3, "	18	a	

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	80	a	90
Camden	75	a	80
L'Etang, St. George Co's	..	a	
white lump	1 12	a	1 25
" 2d quality	..	a	1 00
" common	75	a	80

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	13 00	a	14 00
Good Country, per hundred	85	a	95
Straw	50	a	60

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	25	a	30
2d " " "	..	a	

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 220 lbs, cash	2 50	a	2 62

GRINDSTONES.

Per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a	20 00
do do do finished	28 00	a	30 00

Farm for Sale.

PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 55 acres of Land, part of which is of superior quality, into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Wood-land, &c., with a convenient **Dwelling House,** put in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn,** and the houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres choice **Mowing Land,** not connected with it. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. ...TE, 173 Washington St., Boston.
...tf

...d opportunity for a Farmer.

...owner of a Farm in a healthy situation about ... miles from the City of Washington, is desirous of obtaining a Superintendant of a Farm. He ... a regularly bred Farmer; and to such an ... would offer such favorable terms in money,— ...t, fuel, provisions, &c. as to make it an inducement for a temperate and industrious man to enter into an agreement to take the management of the farm for a term of years.

For further particulars, personal application may be made to JOSEPH WILLARD, No. 20, Court st. 3w. April 10.

...ple Grove Boarding School.
For Young Ladies' and Misses'.

The **Spring** and **Summer** Term of this School, will commence 4th mo. 21st. 1841, under the instruction of E. G. Wing, who will pay particular attention to the moral, intellectual, and physical education of her pupils.

TERMS—$30 00 for board and tuition, for the common and higher branches of an English education; ... extra for each additional language.

...ch, April 10, 1841. 3w.

Good Chance for a Mechanic.

The Shop occupied by Mr. JOHN LENTELL as a Shoe-Shop, over the bookstore of BOYNTON & MARSHALL, first door west of the Framingham ..., will be to rent on the first of May next. This ... a pleasant and central stand for a Shoemaker or other mechanic. Enquire of the subscribers in Framingham, or of WM. BUCKMINSTER, Esq., ...ce, No. 5 Exchange St., Boston.

BOYNTON & MARSHALL.

...ngham, April 3, 1841. 3w—apr10

Berkshire Boar.

For sale, a full-blood **Berkshire Boar,** 11 months old. Apply to J. A. WILLARD, Cambridgeport.

...ridgeport, April 6, 1841. 3w*—apr10

...nsend Female Seminary.

The Summer Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, April 21st.

TUITION—In the common English branches, including Vocal Music, by an experienced teacher, per twelve weeks,	$4 00	
...ages, each,	1 50	additional
Drawing and Painting,	1 50	"
...ng,	1 00	"
..., for 12 lessons and use of Piano Forte,	5 00	"
...ty-four lessons do,	8 00	"
..., including washing, per week,	1 50	"

In addition to the foregoing courses of Instruction, there will be several Lectures every week, on various ... subjects.

...ble Board of Instruction now in this Seminary, ... time.

The Seminary is pleasantly situated in Townsend, ... Village, Mass., on the stage route from Boston ...well, to Keene, N. H.

The Seminary building is large and convenient. It is furnished with a good Chemical and Philosophical ..., a Reading Room, and a collection of Minerals, &c.

The Trustees and friends of this Institution aim to make it, in every respect, a School of the first order, a delightful resort for Young Ladies who wish to obtain a thorough and finished education.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

A. G. STICKNEY, Secretary.

...send, Feb. 24.

REFERENCES—Rev. Dr. Sharp, Rev. E. Thresher, William Hague, S. G. Shipley, Esq., William ..., Esq., Boston; Rev. Thomas Whittemore, and ...les, Esq., Cambridge; Caleb Parker, Esq., ..., Rev. L. Porter, and Rev. Mr. Ballard, Lowell.

3w—apr3

Tavern and Farm---For Sale.

THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied for many years, by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, nine miles from the City, ...g of about seventy-five acres of excellent land, ...tered, and properly apportioned to tillage, pasture and orcharding, including about thirty ... valuable woodland, and five acres of salt .... The House is large and commodious, and in ... repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, ...ver failing well of water. The situation is ... salubrious, commanding a beautiful prospect, ... together one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston, for the Agriculturalist, or for a ... House, having been occupied as such for a century. The buildings and part of the land would be sold ....

Terms liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles ..., No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, on the premises.

..., April 3, 1841. tf.

New Goods.

E. H. WARREN has just received a fresh supply of **Fashionable Goods,** which he now offers for sale at unusually low prices, viz: Superfine English and German Broadcloths, various colors; Low ...; Cassimeres; Double Milled Satinets, Doeskins; Vestings, new styles; Plain and Ribbed Gambroons; Drillings; Napolitans; Allapines; Plain and ... Mousselain de Laines, all prices; Silk Velvets; Linens; Flannels; Italian Cravats; Neck ...; Suspenders; Hosiery and Gloves in great variety; ...h medium and low priced French, English and American Prints; Light and Dark Plain and Figured ...; Lastrings; Sinchaws; Sarsnets; Shawls; Veils; Rich Garniture and Cap Ribbons; Linings; Laces; Silk and Cotton Nettings; ... Handkerchiefs; Scarfs; Muslins, Lawns; ... Table Covers; Damask do.; Woollen, Hemp, ... Carpeting; also, Domestic Goods of every description. All of which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be purchased in Boston or Worcester.

...ingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

Ploughs and Grass Seed.

THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Prouty & Co.'s celebrated Premium **Ploughs.** Also, Cultivators, Shovels, Hoes, ...ge's Manure Forks, &c. &c.

Herds Grass, Red Top and Clover **Seed,** together with a great variety of Garden Flower Seeds.

Best Family Groceries.

Teas, Coffee, Molasses, Sugars, &c., of superior quality, and at low prices.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of **Furniture,** Feathers, Looking Glasses, Trunks, Paper Hangings, Bandboxes, &c. Purchasers are invited to call and examine.

E. H. WARREN.

...ingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

Chelsea House.

TO BE LET, that noted stand for a Tavern, the Chelsea House, now occupied by Mr. C. M. Taft; possession given immediately. Apply to J. C. FENNO, Agent for the Winnisimmet Co.

N. B. Mr. Taft takes the Maverick House, at East Boston. As it is already furnished, he will sell his furniture on favorable terms.

...l 3. tf.

Grass Seed.

100 TIERCES and Barrels Western Clover.
40 do do Eastern do.
10 do do White do
800 Bushels new Eastern Herds Grass.
2000 do do Red Top, of very superior quality, for sale by CHARLES B. DANA, No. 1, Central ....

5w—apr3

Corn and Garden-Seed Planter.

THIS implement of husbandry, planned by William Buckminster, and manufactured by D. PROUTY & CO., 19 and 20, North Market street, operates as follows.

Directions for using the Planter.

A horse is attached to the beam, and draws the Planter as he would a plough to furrow over the land. The row of teeth in the beam pulverizes the ground completely, and opens it to receive the seed.

A slide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by cogs on the wheel, and lets the seeds drop out and down through the hind tooth, which is hollow, and as the harrow moves on, the fine mould falls in of itself behind the hollow tooth, and buries the corn to any depth we choose; and the wheel behind presses down the earth over the seed.

By turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or sunk deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow or deep as we may wish. Another screw shortens or lengthens the slide, so as to let out more or less seed every time it is drawn out.

To plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which strike the slide, and draw out the seed once in two feet. If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped in hills four feet apart. For turnip, onion, and other small seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and then the hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheel being four feet in circumference.

In large fields, we can lock two Planters together, and one horse can easily draw both. Every mile he advances, he plants one acre—thus he can plant three acres in one hour, or, in a large field, thirty acres in ten hours.

This planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a plough or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants and save much labor of the hand-hoe.

Many have witnessed its operation — among whom are Rufus Brewer, Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d.,—Doctor Simon Whitney, Payson Williams, Esq.

Boston, March 27, 1841. tf.

Farms for Sale or Exchange.

A FARM 113 acres in Needham	5000
Farm 30 acres, good building in Newton	6000
Farm 48 acres, good building in Milton	4800
Farm 40 acres, near the depot, Needham	3000
Farm 31 ac, in Paxton, 7 miles fm Worcester	2500
Farm 75 acres in Malden	3000
Farm 29 acres in Chelsea	4000
Farm in Peterborough, N. H. 60 acres	2000

Farms for Sale.

First rate farm, 42 ac, near Cambridge Colleges	12000
A valuable place in Brighton, 7 acres	6500
A farm in Malden, 30 acres, good buildings	5000
House and 3 acres of land in Roxbury	2500
One other house and 1 acre of land, much fruit,	1500
2 story house and 1 acre, near Neponset bridge	1700
Farm 200 acres, Tamworth, NH. good buildings	2500
Do 2 farms containing 50 to 125 in N. H.	1200
Double house ½ an acre in Watertown	2000
Roxbury 60 acres	8000

Apply to A. DOW, Real Estate Broker, 2 Devonshire street.

Boston, March 27, 1841. 3t.

Bradford Academy.

THE next term in this Institution will be opened for the reception of Young Ladies, April 14th, to continue twenty-four weeks — separated by a vacation of three weeks, commencing July 4th — under the instruction of former teachers. The erection of a commodious edifice has been procured through the munificence of friends of the Institution, which will afford superior accommodations for more than a hundred pupils. This will be opened with appropriate public exercises, April 15.

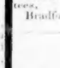
Tuition—Including vocal music, $6 per quarter. Latin $1, French $2, and Piano $10 per quarter.

A Preparatory Department will also be opened at the same time, the object of which is to prepare misses to enter the higher Department. In addition to their regular studies, attention will be paid to plain and ornamental needle work, and vocal music. Tuition, $3 per quarter.

Board, including washing and lights, $2 per week. Tuition to be paid in advance. In behalf of the Trustees, GEORGE COGSWELL.

Bradford, (Mass.) March 27, 1841. 3t.

For Sale, a Farm,



IN the pleasant town of Concord, Mass., 18 miles from Boston, and 14 from Lowell. It contains about 110 acres of good **Land,** 20 of which is wood-land, and the remainder is divided into lots of Tillage, Mowing, Pasturing and Orcharding, and mostly fenced with stone wall. It has a good supply of never failing water, and good and convenient buildings on the same, pleasantly situated on the county road leading from Concord to Harvard, about 1½ miles west of the Court House, and the same distance from the Factory Village, and near the District School-House.

For further information inquire of the Subscribers, on the premises. S. & L. HOSMER.

Concord, March 19, 1841. 6w

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

CONSTANTLY receiving, Ladies, Misses', and Children's **Shoes,** of every variety. Also Gentlemen's thick and thin **Boots** and **Shoes,** from the best manufacturers, which are offered for sale at 10 per cent less than City prices. E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

Notice.

MRS. H. H. GIBBS would inform her friends and customers that she has received the Spring fashions. Also, a new supply of **Millinery** articles, such as Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Artificial Flowers, &c. &c.

N. B. Mourning Bonnets made to order at short notice.

Framingham, March 29, 1841. 4w—apr3

Dog Lost.

A large, young, black, **Newfoundland Dog.** A suitable reward will be paid for any information which may lead to his recovery, left at the DR. SPRING estate in Watertown near Waltham, or at T. GORDON's stable, Arch st. Boston. 3t. March 27.

Farmers' Implements.

CAST STEEL and Iron Shovels, Spades, Manure Forks, Handled and common Hoes, Sickles, best solid Ox Balls, Underhills' chopping Axes, &c. &c., by the dozen or single, cheap, at 15 Dock Square, opposite Elm St., Boston.

mar27 WILLIAM A. HOLLAND.

Hats---Spring Style.
173 Washington Street.

THE subscriber manufactures and keeps constantly for sale, a full assortment of **Hats, Caps, Stocks, Gloves, and Umbrellas.** Now in store, the latest style **French Moleskin, Beaver,** 1st and 2d quality; Nutria, Silk, and other kinds **Hats,** at prices from $2.00 to $6.00. The readers of this paper are respectfully invited to call.

WM. M. SHUTE, Agent.

March 20. tf.

Pasture for Sale.

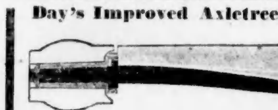
WILL be sold at Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th of April next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, a valuable **Pasture** containing sixty-one Acres, situated in the Southerly part of Westminster, and near the house of John Foskett. Said Pasture is well watered with a never failing brook, and is well fenced.

For further particulars inquire of JOHN FOSKETT, near the same; or of JOSEPH F. SIMONDS, Lexington. 4w*—mar20

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **34 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services. 13w—march6

Day's Improved Axletree.



N. C. DAY'S **Patent Improved Axletree,** for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the Axletree and box, better than anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the **Axletree** from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved Axeltree, has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are duly cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by legal prosecutions.

I would further give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axeltrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.

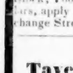
Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

For Sale, or to Let,

A LARGE and valuable **Farm,** situated about 35 miles from Portland, Maine. The **Estate** consists of between 650 and 850 acres of excellent **Land,** well divided into **Mowing, Pasture, Tillage** and **Woodland.** A portion of the **Land** is in a high state of cultivation; about 125 tons of **English Hay** is cut at one cropping. The land is very favorable for Corn, as it is not subject to early frosts; Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, and Roots, are natural to the Soil; the whole Farm is thoroughly fenced, and the **Buildings** are large and convenient, and consist of a large two story **House,** 50 by 40, most thoroughly finished, with every convenience, together with 5 large **Barns,** all of which are in most excellent order, part of them being new. The **Farm** is now stocked with about 50 head of Cattle, and 80 Sheep, and is supposed to be capable of keeping double the present stock, and in case it should be let one condition would be that at least 50 more Cows should be added, as it is well adapted for a dairy Farm. The Farm lies near a large Village; Schools, Churches, Mills and Stores are within one half a mile of the Estate. It would be sold low, with all the stock, for cash, or productive property would be received in part pay, or it would be leased, Stock, Tools, &c., on favorable terms. For particulars, apply to CHARLES McINTIER, No. 5 Exchange Street. 5w—mar20

A Rare Chance.

Tavern and Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber having been engaged as Inn keeper a number of years, and wishing to retire, now offers for sale the well known stand called the **Cherry Tavern,** to which is attached a **Farm,** containing about 40 acres, in a high state of cultivation. It is well stocked with a fine growth of **Fruit Trees,** viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry, a good proportion of which are young and of the richest variety. Also, some fine beds of **English Strawberries.** Said stand is situated on the main road from Taunton to Boston, about 12 miles from the latter. The **House** is large, commodious, and in good repair, with an **Ice House** well filled, **Bowling Alleys, Stables,** convenient out-buildings, and three wells of excellent water.

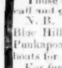
Those desirous of such a situation, will do well to call and examine.

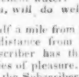
N. B. This House is only one half a mile from the Blue Hill, and a very convenient distance from the Punkapog Pond, on which the Subscriber has three boats for the accommodation of parties of pleasure.

For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. JOHN GERALD.

Canton, March 16, 1841. 2mo—mar20

Farm and Tavern.

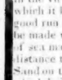




FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, a valuable **Farm,** containing 150 acres of Upland and Marsh; a great part of it is first rate farming lands, situated in Chelsea, bounded about half a mile on Chelsea Beach, distant four miles from Boston by the Turnpike, and about ten minutes ride by the Eastern Railroad, which runs through a part of it; the situation is one of the best in the vicinity of Boston for a **Public House,** for which it has been occupied for some years, and with a good run of custom, and with some improvement can be made very profitable; there is an abundant supply of sea manure that comes on the beach, and but a short distance to haul it; there is also a large quantity of Sand on the premises, suitable for all Mason work, which being near the city, would pay a team well for hauling. The above Farm would be sold or exchanged for one of less value. There are two good markets for all the produce that could be raised upon the premises; one at Winnisimmet village, about two miles, the other at East Boston. Apply to JOHN FENNO, Chelsea.

Chelsea, January 12, 1841. tf—jan16

For Sale.



ONE of the most pleasant and productive **Farms,** in the County of Worcester, situated at Bolton, about half a mile from the centre of the town, on the great road to Boston. It contains about 140 **Acres,** with **Two Dwelling Houses,** one Barn 80 feet long and 36 feet wide, with very convenient out buildings. All the buildings are in good condition.

This farm will recommend itself to any person who may visit it. Conditions of payment will be made easy if desired. JOSEPH HILDRETH.

Bolton, March 20, 1841. 6w.

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St, a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch dimensions.

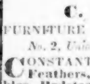
Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct 17— y

Apple Trees.



THE Subscriber has a choice lot of Apple Trees for sale in his Nursery in Sherburne. These are Baldwins, Greenings, Russetts, Porters, Orange Sweetings, Newton Pippins, &c. Prices according to quality.

MICAH LELAND.

Sherburne, March 13, 1841. 8w

C. W. Brabrook,
FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

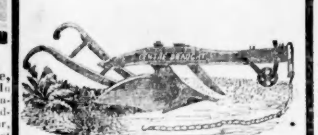
CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12mo—oct7

Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed, in two colors, for sale at this office. june 13

The Highest Premium Plough.



PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlem, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which ran the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and its Cheapness."**

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gasses evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

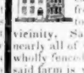
Let every farmer consider the great importance of **saving one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, *that will soon swell to a large sum,* well worthy attention *in the purchase of ploughs.*

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said farm contains about 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone wall; about 40 acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well apportioned for the various purposes of agriculture; the tillage and mowing lots lay very compact, and nearly equi distant from the buildings, not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 30 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, making in all over 130 by the average width of 30 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. &c., all in good repair.

The farm in well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of various kinds of fruit. The whole may be had for **$6000,** or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the premises. STEPHEN DAVIS.

Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

Neck Stock Manufactory.

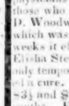
J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks,** made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms;** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ **Stocks** made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Cure for Rupture.
A Patented Improved Instrument



IS now for sale in Boston, for the cure of **Rupture** or **Hernia.** In all cases where it does not secure the Rupture, and is not perfectly easy to the patient, the money will be returned. In many cases it will effect a cure. Please call and examine the certificates from fifteen of the first physicians in the country; also many certificates from those who have been cured—one in particular, Mr. D. Woodward, who had been afflicted for nine years, which was a remarkable case; after wearing it a few weeks it effected a perfect cure; he then sold it to Mr. Elisha Steel, an old gentleman of 60, who expected only temporary relief, but to his astonishment it effected a cure. It is the best article now in use. Price, $3½ and $4. Also, the same article for infants and youths. For sale only at WM. BROWN'S, druggist, corner of Elliot and Washington Sts., Boston. Also for sale, **Trusses** of six different manufactories—price $1 50 to $2 50. Please call and examine before you purchase. Those who are not in immediate want will find it to their advantage to preserve the advertisement. A room is furnished to apply the instrument.

feb6—ep6m

Job Printing.

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly executed at this office, at short notice.

Druggists and Manufacturers labels in various colors constantly on hand, or printed to order.

Orders for printing of tax bills and town expenses, &c., from the different towns will be promptly attended to.

mh 21. OTIS BREWER.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c. &c.
Nursery of Wm. Kenrick.

12,000 Pear and Plum Trees. Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received; many kinds of which are alike quite new to our country, and very extraordinary: such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe and in person during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf. A new and Descriptive Catalogue of all these Fruits will soon be ready and will be sent to all who apply.

Of the few following fine kinds, extra large numbers have been provided for sale; all being very productive kinds, and most of them prodigious bearers, and are therefore calculated for cultivation to great profit on a great and extensive scale: These ripen in succession in the order named.

Jargonelle, ...Aug.	Passe Colmar..Nov. Feb.
Frанcreal d'Ete.Aug.Sep.	Glaux Morceau, or the
Williams Bon Chret. or	d'Aremburg of the
Bartlett.....Aug. Sept.	French.....Nov. Feb.
Beaurree d'Amanlis. Sept.	Easter Beaurree.Dec. Ap.
Napoleon..........Oct.	Chion or le Cure, very
Louise Bonne d'Avranches,..........Oct.	large, for baking only,
Marie Louise..Oct. Nov.	a prodigious bearer,
Duchesse d'Angoleme... Oct. Nov.	Winter.

Peach Trees and Cherry Trees, a collection unrivalled in any former year.

Gooseberries, of first quality, by the dozen or the 100. Apples, Quinces, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. &c.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles &c. Splendid varieties of Moss, Yellow, White Provence, Bengal, Noisette and other Roses. Splendid Tree Peonies and Herbaceous do; Double Dahlias; Rhubarb, new variety, &c. &c.

800 lbs. French Sugar Beet Seed, warranted genuine and growth of 1840.

☞ All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and trees when so ordered will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places. WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, Newton, near Boston, March 1. eptje—mar6

Grass Seed.

HERDS GRASS, Red and White **Clover,** Northern and Southern **Red Top Seed,** Rhode Island Bent, warranted new, and of prime quality, just received, and for sale by JAMES GREEN & CO., opposite the Centre School House.

Worcester, March 3. 8w—march6

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture **Ploughs** of Prouty & Mears, and Hitchcock's Patents together with repairs for the same which he will warrant equal to any in the market. He keeps constantly and for sale all sizes of the above named **Ploughs, Cultivators, &c.,** and should be happy to receive a share of public patronage.

AMOS SHED.

Chelmsford, Feb. 9, 1841. tf—feb13

Jayne's Hair Tonic,
For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt some confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the HAIR HUMBUG which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads. GEO. W. EATON,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co. City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua N. H.; B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; and Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester. 6mo—dec5

Hernia or Rupture--Trusses Applied

THE Subscriber gives notice that being acquainted with the *Anatomy* of *Hernia* or *Rupture,* he will attend to the *applying* of Dr. Fletcher's highly recommended **Truss,** for *Umbilical,* single or double *Inguinal, Ventro Inguinal,* and *Femoral Hernia* or *Rupture.* This *Truss* has received the unqualified approbation of eminent *Surgical* and *Medical* practitioners, among which are the certificates of Drs. Warren, Hayward and Walker, in addition to many other respectable testimonials, which can be seen, relative to its practical utility, and adaptation to the *Ruptured* parts. *Blocks* or *Pads,* of any required shape, can be attached to this Truss, and changed without delay. The purchaser can be furnished with any form or force of spring, as circumstances or employment may require. This Truss is warranted to keep up the Ruptured parts, and effect a *radical cure* in every case that admits of such a result. Should there be any deficiency, the payment will be *refunded.* Persons in need of such an instrument can retire to a separate apartment and receive suitable attention, free of *extra expense.* Physicians residing in the *country* can have their orders duly attended to, and receive *printed* directions for applying the Truss, by sending the dimensions around, and stating the kind of *Hernia,* and what the extent of the Ruptured parts—also, their preference to *Blocks* or *Pads*—their choice of spring—whether forcible or yielding. An assortment of Trusses suitable for children. A liberal discount will be made to wholesale purchasers.

feb6—eop3m EDWARD FRANCIS, No. 16 Howard, near Court St.

Window Blinds, &c.

MR. M. McINTOSH is ready to execute all orders that the public may favor him with in his line of business, at the shortest notice. **Window Blinds** will be made to order at one dollar per window, the size ranging anywhere within bounds, and will warrant them equal in every particular to those manufactured elsewhere.

Hinges, Fastenings, and **Screws,** kept constantly on hand, and will be sold lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in the New England States.

All orders addressed to him will be promptly and personally attended to.

Needham, January, 1841. ep6m—jan16

The Practical Farmer,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office. tf—june6

Bear's Oil Labels.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞ 7 Merchants' Row, near State Street. ☜

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality.* Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowells, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	Patridges Patent Forks,
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Axes and Hatchets,
Sugar Mills,	Trace Chains,
Corn Shellers,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Paint Mills,	Pick Axes,
Sausage Machine,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Cheese Presses,	
Hoes, Rakes and Scaffles,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100.

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c. of the best quality.

SEEDS put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* directions for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

GRAPE VINES of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS roots of the finest quality.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumferance.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT bushes of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

DAHLIAS, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

FRUIT TREES of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis,* on application.

☞ Editors who exchange with the *Cultivator,* are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and send to the amount of $5 will be sent to their order. HOVEY & CO.

f13—y

Poudrette.

THE **New York Poudrette Company** offer this valuable article to Farmers, Gardeners, and Florists, who desire a cheap and convenient fertilizer, that contains no foul seeds. It is inodorous, and may be carried on board of vessels or steamboats, in barrels or bags, without offence.

It has been used by many farmers on Long Island, for three successive seasons; and during the past season also, used extensively in New Jersey and some parts of New England—and in all cases where reports have reached us, with entire satisfaction.

A small pamphlet has recently been published, containing letters and statements from those who have used Poudrette prepared by this company—in which are many interesting facts in relation to the manner of applying it, and also as to its relative value with other manures.

This Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, in May, 1839, for 20 years. SHARES in the Company are *one hundred dollars* each, which entitle the holder to *one hundred bushels* of Poudrette annually, during the term of the charter, *unexpired,* as a *dividend* or *return* for his investment; which, when received, will be in full of all claim on the Company. The dividends are payable fifty bushels *each spring* and *fall,* annually.

Present price of Poudrette 35 cents a bushel—*heaper measure*—and at *this* price, the shareholder will receive back his investment, with *ten* per cent. interest, every four years. The price will more probably be *higher* than lower, as the demand increases.

☞ A few shares may yet be had at their par value—which will be entitled to a Spring dividend—on application to the subscriber, at the office of the Company, 120 *Nassau street;* or on the receipt of one hundred dollars by mail, a certificate will be made out, and forwarded according to direction, the same as if the applicant was present.

Shareholders furnish their own bags, or barrels, but their dividends are to be delivered on board of vessel in this city—*free* of cartage. Purchasers will be charged *extra* for barrels, or bags, but not for cartage, except when two or three barrels only are ordered.

Poudrette is estimated by some as 1 to 14 of yard, or stable manure; and by others as 1 to 16 or 20. Some use *half* a gill, others a *gill,* and others a *gill and a half* to the hill of corn. Some use 25, others 35, and others 40 bushels to the acre of wheat. I should recommend a *gill and a half* to the hill of corn,—a part to be put *in the hill,* at planting, and a part to be put on at *broad cast,* and worked in with the cultivator and hoe, at the second hoeing; and also 30 or 35 bushels to the acre of wheat—one half at sowing, to give it a vigorous start, and the other half in the spring. This depends, however, upon the condition of the land—some requiring more, and others not so much.

** Any gentleman desirous to make an experiment to satisfy himself as to its value, can obtain *one* barrel, containing *four bushels,* by inclosing, *free of postage, two* dollars, or three barrels for *five* dollars, or six barrels for *ten* dollars, carefully put up, marked and forwarded according to direction. A pamphlet will be sent to any person who desires one.

D. K. MINOR, 120 Nassau street, up stairs.

N. B. It is to be distinctly understood, that this Company is *in no way* connected with the "*Urate and Poudrette* Company," or "*Lodi Manufacturing* Company" of *Anthony Dey* & *Peter Barthelemy,* on the New Jersey Meadows. 9w—feb20

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

B. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, imports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths,** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**

dec12 6mo

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make **every one** "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Mole Skin Hats.

A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by J. M. SHERBURNE, No. 42, Washington Street.

may 9

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street.

may9

Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained **Lamp Oil,** of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

POETRY.

The Pilgrim's Rock.

BY "AMELIA."

When first the lonely May Flower threw
Her canvass to the breeze,
To bear afar her pilgrim crew,
Beyond the dark blue seas,
Proud freedom to our land had flown,
And chose it for the brave;
Then formed the nation's corner stone,
And set it by the wave,
That when the Pilgrims anchored there,
Their stepping-stone might be
That consecrated rock of prayer,
The bulwark of the free.

And there they stood—each pilgrim brow
Was wan with grief and care,
And bent each manly form—but oh!
A tender sight was there—
Fond woman with her sweet sad face,
All trembling pale and chill,
But oh! there was in that lone place
A sight more touching still—
The cheek of childhood pale with fear,
And hushed its voice of glee;
And they are gone; but we are here,
A bulwark for the free.

Our pilgrim-sires are gone, yet still
A nation in its pride
Hath poured o'er every vale and hill,
In a bright, unbroken tide;
And still their sons shall flood the land,
While that old rock appears,
Like a pilgrim spirit born to stand
The mighty wreck of years;
And oh! while floats the wind and wave,
That hallowed rock shall be
The threshold of the good and brave,
The bulwark of the free.

The Masquerade.

To this night's masquerade, quoth Dick,
By pleasure I am beckoned,
And think 'twould be a pleasant trick,
To go as *Charles the Second.*

Tom felt for repartee athirst,
And thus to Richard said,
You'd better go as *Charles the First*,
For that requires no head.

The Town of Weston.

This is one of the farming towns of Middlesex county, and its village lies thirteen miles west of Boston. The principal travel from Boston to Worcester, was formerly through this town, but the Worcester turnpike first, then the railroad, diverted a great portion of this travel to a more southerly route, and Weston people see fewer carriages and teams than formerly, pass their handsome village.

Dr Kendall, in his century sermon preached in 1813, says the exact period when Weston was settled or began to be settled is not known, but it must have been pretty early, for there are still standing houses which were erected 140 years before that time. The tract now called Weston, was connected with Watertown for more than eighty years before its incorporation in 1712. The Doctor says the tradition is that the inhabitants of the most westerly part of the town went to worship at the most easterly part of Watertown, at a house not far from the old burying place.

In 1694 the town of Watertown passed the following vote. "Our neighbors *the farmers*, being upon endeavors to have a meetinghouse among themselves; the town consents that they may come as far as Beaver Brook upon the country road leading to Sudbury, and so run north and south upon a line, to the end there may be peace and settlement amongst us."

After the separation the inhabitants had considerable difficulty in the settlement of their first minister, and if it is any consolation, we have the happiness to reflect, at the present day, in regard to our knurly feelings on religious matters; that we came honestly by them.

The face of this township is rough and a large proportion of the land is rocky, so much so that the plough cannot work to advantage. Much of the land however is good pasturage, and the most hilly parts would be much benefited by plaster sown on the surface. Near the centre there is some fine tillage land—and south of the village lies a beautiful plat a part of which has been brought into excellent grass, and the whole is capable of bearing the greatest burthens. The soil is in general strong, and fruit trees here flourish in all cases when proper attention is paid to them.

Weston is not so well situated as some other towns to supply Boston market with bulky vegetables, but it does its share in furnishing fresh meats, butter, poultry, eggs, and various kinds of fruits. Peaches are raised here in great abundance on on some rocky declivities, and some are carried to the Boston market. Marketers who live within a dozen miles of the city have many advantages over those who live but one third farther off—they go to market and return on the same day, making the expenses on the road but trifling compared with those of others who must be gone from home over night.

There are three churches in Weston; one Baptist, one Methodist, one Congregational—the latter society have lately built a new meeting-house. The population in 1837 was 1105—in 1840 1053—351 souls of all ages to a church. The Rev. Joseph Field is pastor of the Congregational church, his immediate predecessor was Doctor Samuel Kendall who was settled in 1783. He was a soldier during a part of the revolutionary struggle and he had bestowed upon him the office and title of Corporal—we never learned that he *solicited* this office, but he was a good soldier and defended the cause of "the rebels" with as much zeal as he afterwards did the cause of the church. When he had become eminent as a preacher, some of his old comrades in arms called on him and uniformly gave him his old title of corporal Kendall, which he never considered a dishonor.

Weston has but little water power, and has not done much in the manufacturing line. Boots, shoes, leather, machinery, ploughs, chairs, harnesses, pottery ware, &c. are here made to the annual value of $60,000.

There are some fine country seats in Weston; Isaac Fiske, Esq. the Register of Probate for the country has a beautiful situation on the main street—Mr Field has another—A. Bigelow, Esq. has built a fine house near the west line—and J. M. Gourgas, Esq. in the east part of the town has a splendid house and romantic grounds; his seat is that which was formerly the Hon. Mr Lloyd's a member of Congress from Suffolk in 1812.

Rev. Norwood Damon's Sermon.

Mr. Damon has recently been noticed in our paper, and we promised to let our readers have some extracts from the sermon, on the parable of Dives and Lazarus if we could obtain a copy. We lament that it is not in our power to publish the whole sermon, but it is too long for a weekly paper.

Mr. D. took a fair view of the lives of Dives and of Lazarus, whose history is told in few words in the 16th chapter of Luke. He could not discover in that history any evidence of what are called gross immoralities in the life of Dives—he would be called at the present day a benevolent man. But the preacher labored to show why he could not be happy in another state of existence. He then shows up the condition and the probable state of mind of Lazarus as follows.

"But ah poor Lazarus, not all the kind nursings that thou didst receive at the rich man's gate could save thine ebbing life. Thy race was run. Thy toils were ended. The hardships of a weary life, the cruel buffetings of a wicked world, have been too much for thee, thou couldst not bear up against them. Thou hast been indeed very wretched; yet happy for thee, thou hast always put thy full trust in God. All now has ended, the trial has come when thou must be relieved of thy mortal sorrows. Thou art going to the land of sainted spirits, to the land of eternal peace. Seest thou the stars shining mildly and brightly above thee as thou liest at the rich man's gate? Before they grow dim in the approaching light of morn thou shalt be far beyond them in that land where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.—Happy Lazarus. Thine hour of triumph, thine hour of reward, thine hour of glory, hath at length arrived!

Lazarus died and was carried by angels into Abraham's bosom. The rich man also died and was buried. How much purple, fine linen, and sumptuous fare had to do with hastening his end, it is impossible to tell. Certain it is that he died. And now the tables are turned.—Lazarus had not lived for this world alone. With the eye of faith, hope and trust, he had looked for a far better, even an heavenly country. He had tried to prepare for that country. True he had been miserable enough on earth, but even in the midst of his sufferings he had joy; for by anticipation he tasted the delights of the spirit world. He had now gone to the society and pursuits that his heart had long earnestly loved; he was in the element adapted to the capacities, desires, and habits of his soul.

Dives on the other hand found himself thrown entirely from his accustomed track. He had lived for eating, drinking and dressing. He had known no pleasures but such as spring from a good coat, a full stomach, and a full purse.—His mind had lain dormant. He had cherished no thought concerning the true purposes of life, the true destination of man. He had no spiritual faith, or any faith except in the good things that were on his table, and in and about his house. Yet we read of no remarkable sin that he ever committed; so far as we are informed, he was not worse than thousands of others. In describing him I describe thousands who are living at the present day, and are flattering themselves that they are very worthy people too. His treatment of Lazarus was certainly that of a gentleman, if not of a christian. His sins were rather of omission than commission. He sinned by self indulgence rather than by evil purpose. He lacked self denial. He lacked the faith and practice of virtue and religion.

Probably he went to sleep senseless with repletion, and awoke in the spirit world. What enjoyment could such a man find in a pure spiritual world? How could he enjoy pursuits which he knew nothing of? Which were repugnant to the whole course of his life? He found no accommodations for eating, drinking, or any other sensual enjoyment, and worst of all he had a spiritual body that had no taste or capacity for such material pleasures, for flesh and blood have no part in the immortal world. In fact, he found all his dear comforts taken away, and as he lifted up his eyes he felt that he was indeed in hell, being in torments, at the thought of his loss, and from a harrowing conscience. What other torments he might have suffered I shall not undertake to tell. But surely those already mentioned were enough! He saw Lazarus. He had shown kindness to Lazarus. To him therefore he applies for aid. Abraham answers. He virtually tells him, that he placed his happiness in the things of earth and on the earth received it; that Lazarus placed his happiness in Heaven, and is now enjoying it. These different inclinations and courses of the two men have made a great gulf between them.—They cannot come to each other under existing circumstances.

Lazarus loves holiness and enjoys it.—You love sin and therefore must be miserable. The heaven of holiness, the only heaven, would be the worst hell to you. The rich man then intercedes for his five brothers. This shows the dawning of a good spirit. We are apt to think of our duties when it is too late to perform them, when we are suffering under the evil consequences of our neglect. Had he warned his five brothers during his life time, and given them a good example, it might have produced some effect. But now if they would not hear Moses and the Prophets, it would be of but little use to send them a special messenger from the dead.

So lived, so died, Dives and Lazarus. Let them depart forever. But not so the lesson which they have left behind.—Cherish it. For it teaches that the happiness of man does not depend upon the honors of this world, upon chariots, costly equippage, purple and fine linen; nor yet upon its sorrows. In the lowest depth of misery, while lying covered with sores at the rich man's gate, there was a bright particular star, that beamed upon Lazarus and whispered of hope, and joy, and heaven. Our joy or misery depends not on the outward physical circumstances, but on the life and purposes of the heart.

Lazarus, if thy simple story does not teach us this lesson, it were in vain that it should be endorsed by a messenger from the grave. Lazarus, we believe.—And will no more murmur at the vicissitudes of this changing world. We have lifted up our eyes, and we see that our repinings and our sins have made a hell within and around us. Whither shall we flee from this state of torment? We will arise, repent while yet we may, and haste to dwell in the bosom of the Father of the Faithful.

Police Court.

On Saturday, a young waiter, named Charles Muldoon, was arrested by Constable Merrifield, for stealing four jackets in Spring lane. He confessed the deed, and charged it to *rum*. Committed for trial at the Municipal Court.

THEFT. *Johanna Noland for stealing* a variety of articles, consisting of cheneel Shawls, 2 pair of shoes, one dress, Tuscan hat, skirt, &c., and a $5 note, from the house of Luther B. Stickney, No. 21 Union street. Some of the goods were found in her possession, and some delivered up by her mother. She is a small girl not over fourteen or fifteen years of age. She was bound over in $150. [Times.

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN. Stratton, the watchman, was complained of yesterday, for a violent and unprovoked assault on a women named O'Brien. It appeared from the testimony that Stratton, while on his beat in Broad street, had occasion to arrest a man for rioting, &c. While taking him away, he passed the house of O'Brien. O'Brien followed Stratton for some distance, but it did not appear for what purpose. Stratton at length told him not to follow him further. O'Brien did not heed what Stratton said, and a scuffle took place between them, in the course of which O'Brien lost his hat. The watchmen seized O'Brien and were taking him off, when his wife came up with his hat which had been given her by Mahony, and requested Stratton in a mild way, as was testified to, to let her husband have it before he went away. Stratton, upon this, drew back his foot and kicked her violently in he abdomen. She crouched for a moment and then fell to the ground. A more inhuman and scandalous proceeding has never come before our notice among the cruelties and excesses of watchmen. Stratton was bound over in $100 to take his trial at the Municipal Court. [Times.

THIEF TAKEN. For five Sunday nights in succession the office of David S. Greenough in Court street, has been entered and property stolen therefrom—a $10 bank bill was some of the plunder. On Saturday night last Constable Clapp was set to watch and he was lucky enough to catch the rogue immediately on his quitting the office. He is a lad about 18 years of age and is said to be from New Brunswick. His name is George Douglass.

Edmund Wingate, an insane man, confined in the jail at Houlton, Me., was killed on Saturday week by a prisoner confined in the same cell, who says, in justification of the deed, that Wingate dashed upon him with an open knife and a stick of wood, and he was compelled to beat him in self defence.

The Dwelling House of Mr. A. Seymour, at Rome, Oneida county, was consumed, together with the entire block in which it was located, on the 28th ult.—Loss about $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

On Friday, a Mr. Pearson of Middlesex, aged 55 years, fell into the canal at Lowell, and was drowned.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Harrison died on the 4th inst. at half past 12 o'clock in the morning. This announcement will be received by the public with feelings of unmingled regret and sorrow. It is calculated to awaken our sympathies. It is but a few days since, in the bloom of health, he assumed the reins of goverment, and by his acts gave assurance to the country, that principles that had guided him through life, would be acted on and carried out in his Presidential career. The most fervent aspirations of friends had been realized, and all looked forward to a constitutional, a happy, and successful administration of public affairs.

We speak the almost universal sentiment, when we state that thus far his acts have received the seal of public approbation. But the scene has changed; from the busy stage of life, from all its cares and sorrows, from all its hopes and fears, he has been called by a wise and kind Providence, to receive the reward of his deeds. His memory and noble example, are all that is left us.

At the closing hour all the Heads of the Departments were in his room, and but a few short moments before he expired, he expressed his full conviction, that the policy he had laid down would be carried out by the Vice President.—For fuller particulars, we refer the reader to the correspondence below.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 3d.

The President is death-stricken. He has, I fear but a few hours to live. The deepest feeling has pervaded the city the whole day. For a few hours this morning, the symptoms were favorable. Many flattered themselves that he would yet recover. But, after two o'clock, there was a sudden change for the worse. In addition to the typhoid symptoms, dysentary attacked him.

Besides the consulting physicians mentioned heretofore, Dr Sewall, of this city, and Dr Alexander, of Baltimore, attended, in consultation, to day. Dr Chapman was expected to night, but did not arrive.

10 o'clock—the President is given over.—His extremeties are cold, and for some hours he has been insensible. The physicians have left him. His friends surround his bedside, awaiting in grief and anguish, the summons which is to call him to another world.

P. S. 12 o'clock.

I have just left the President's House. The Hall is crowded with citizens anxiously expecting intelligence of the President's condition.—The last information was that several of his physicians were present, and had applied some temporary remedy, which had the effect, for a moment, to arouse him from the stupor into which he had fallen. All hope had been extinguished.

The members of the Cabinet, who have been constant and vigilant in their attendace, night and day, suffer most deeply. The whole city has been one of mourning during the day. I happened to be in the Central Market at an early hour this morning, and noticed that the country people, having heard of the impending calamity, were deeply distressed and many of them in tears. It was only one week ago,—last Saturday morning,—that General Harrison, in taking his morning walk, passed through the market at sunrise, with the elastic step and bright eyes of manhood. That very day the fatal disease fastened upon him, which takes him from us "before his eye is dimmed, or his natural heat abated."

One o'clock at night—I have but a moment to say that our good President *breathed his last at half past 12 o'clock.*

The following circular from the Heads of the Department at Washington, announces the death of our venerable President, Gen. Harrison.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the seat of Government, to make the afflicting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's House in this city, the fourth day of April, Anno Domini, 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The people of the United States, overwhelmed like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and melancholy will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful, and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Sec'y. of State.
THOMAS EWING, Sec'y. of Treasury.
JOHN BELL, Secretary of War.
J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General.
FRANCIS GRANGER, Postmaster Genl.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday morning, 3 o'clock, A. M. April 4.

The long agony is over—the President of the United States is dead—he died at half past 12 o'clock. His disease took an unfavorable change last evening at 5 o'clock; his pulse becoming much depressed, with gangrenous discharges, after which time, no hope was entertained of his recovery.

In the course of the evening he became speechless.

About this time he was asked by Dr. Hill if he was aware of his situation; he signified that he was. He then continued to sink very fast, up to the time he expired.

His death was perfectly easy, without pain or struggle, and no other indication of its immediate approach, except a slightly audible respiration, when he instantly died.

The event when announced, occasioned no little anguish, particularly among the private family of the late President. This will be heartrending intelligence for Mrs. Harrison, who still remains at North Bend. His faithful friends, Messrs. Todd, Chambers and Copeland, were with him during the whole of his illness.

Mr. Thatcher, Mr. Webster, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, was immediately despatched after Mr. Tyler, upon whom, by the provisions of the Constitution, the office of President of the United States now devolves.

This awful and sudden event, so unexpected to the people of the United States, is fraught with political consequences that no one can conceive. No one can divine at this moment what is to follow, or what is to occur. Gen. Harrison has been President precisely thirty days—what a mutability in the life of men. Who remembers the 4th of March last? Oh God!

Exceeding and anxious interest was manifested by every one at the awful event, which it was supposed would soon happen, by the citizens and others. Thousands of persons called during the evening, to make their enquiries.

In the apartment where he lay, besides his medical and personal attendants, was the Rev. Dr. Hawley. In the room adjoining, were a number of the President's friends and neighbors, who were waiting the result with great anxiety; Mr Granger, the Hon Mr Cushing, Gen. Hunter, the Marshall, Gen. Eaton, Mr. Seaton, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Walker, Capt. Ramsay, Mr. Noland, and several others. The moment the President died, the Rev. Dr. Hawley entered the apartment from the adjoining chamber, and announced that the President was in Heaven.

The Cabinet were assembled in the adjoining apartment, and immediately drew up an official statement of the death of the President, which will be issued immediately by the morning mail, from the office of the National Intelligencer.

Thunder Storm.

There was a severe thunder storm on Friday evening, between 9 and 11 o'clock. The lightning was very frequent and vivid. The rain fell in torrents, and the wind blew with great force. During the storm, the dwelling house of Mr Harding, in Chelsea, near the Unitarian church, was struck by lightning. The fluid decended on both sides of the chimney, on one side tearing off the outside boards of the house, and on the other, the laths and plastering. A large joist was shivered into small pieces. In passing through the attic, where three persons were in bed, a lamp, which had just been blown out, was struck, and knocked to the other side of the room. In the next story, still descending by the chimney, the laths and plastering were much damaged—a portion of them being thrown across a room with such force as to break nearly half the glass in a window. Passing through the floor, it appeared to have gone off on to a pump, in the cellar, and its progress could not be farther traced. Where it passed off from the chimney, a brick was knocked out. None of the inmates of the house were injured. [Post.

The Salem Register says, the house of Mr. Samuel Blake, in Danvers, was struck by lightning. Several of the family were stunned by the shock, but none seriously injured. The effects of the lightning were visible in all parts of the house.

In Taunton, while Mr. Sherman Wood and another person were riding in a wagon, the horse was struck by lightning and killed. The men were not injured.

The house of Mr. David Webster, in Haverhill, was also struck by lightning the same evening and much damaged. The family escaped injury.

Robinson's Confession.

The murderer of Mr Suydam, at New Brunswick, N. J., has confessed to his counsel, Mr Wood, and to clergymen, that he did not contemplate the murder at first, and that Mr. Suydam had a struggle for the possession of the papers; that Suydam, who was a strong, muscular, thick set man, got the better of him at the onset, and they both fell; that he (Peter) seized his mallet, and hit Mr. Suydam on the back of the head with it, which stunned, but did not kill him; that he then took from him his watch, his wallet with a large roll of money in it, the bond, mortgage, policy, and note, besides a quantity of valuable papers, such as Camden and Amboy Railroad scrip, and notes, &c., against persons in New York, worth 4 or $5000. These latter he hid under the floor of the front room on the floor, near the fire-place, where they were afterwards found by his direction, and given up to Mr. Blauvelt, the Corporation Attorney. Peter says that Suydam then came to his senses, and he had great difficulty in dragging the body down stairs into the front basement. That there he tied and bound his half insensible victim, who begged hard for his life, and promised to give all he had taken, and not to punish him.—He also says that Mr. S. groaned so horribly that he could bear to hear him; *he therefore gagged his mouth, and left him in that condition, from Thursday morning until the following Saturday morning, in a cold cellar, on the bare ground in December. That on Saturday he went there early, dug the grave before his still living victim, threw him into it alive, and then struck him over the head with the spade, dashed in his skull, and thus killed him; and that he then covered the corpse with earth, and left the place, never to return there alone again!!!*

The Death Dealer.

The new and dreadful engine of destruction, invented in Great Britain, was lately tried near London, in presence of many scientific men. A boat made solid with cross timber and clamped with iron spikes, 23 feet long and 7 broad, was placed in a pond, and when the parties had taken up a safe position, it was in an instant struck and shattered into fragments. The manner in which this tremendous effect was produced, and which can be realized at sea on any scale, was of course not disclosed. The strongest fortress and the largest ship could be instantly demolished by an enemy, with the aid of this new projectile. The boat weighed two tons, the timber in her five and a half tons, the water displaced was equal to fifteen tons, and yet the engine that produced this destruction only weighed *eighteen pounds*, and was so safe, that when charged it could be kicked about a room with perfect impunity. This is really the age of invention.

The Commonwealth vs. Dr. Taft.

This was a case of assault and battery, committed by the defendant, a physician of Franklin, upon Miss Mary Ann Darling, of Wrentham. The examination was held before six Justices of the peace, at Wrentham, on Saturday last.—Miss Darling was kept on the stand from four to five hours. It appeared by her evidence that the Doctor volunteered to carry her home from a singing school in his chaise. During the ride the Doctor attempted the perpetration of some indelicate familiarities which were promptly and successfully repulsed by Miss D., although it required all her energy to protect herself. The Doctor having a "game leg," he was not as efficient as he would have been had he been perfect in all proportions, and to this circumstance, perhaps, is Miss Darling indebted for her preservation. The defendant was fined five dollars and costs, but entered an appeal. [Post.

ALTERED BILLS. An individual was before the Police Court in Lowell, on Friday, on a charge of having passed a bank bill altered from one to ten. Two bills were presented for examination—one on the Eagle Bank of this city, the other on the Commercial Bank of Salem.—The Advertiser says both were very well executed, and would pass through the hands of nineteen people in twenty without suspicion.

As WM BOYD, Esq. Superintendant of the Susquehannah and Tide Water Canal, was riding a few days since along the line of the Canal, his horse took fright and leaped with him into the basin. Before he was recovered, and though he was in the water but a few minutes life had fled.

TESTAMENTS. A countryman going into the probate office where the wills are kept in huge volumes on the shelf asked if they were all *Bibles?* "No Sir," replied the clerk, "they are *Testaments.*"

The Postmaster General of England has recently issued an order requiring the mail to be conveyed between London and Liverpool at the rate of thirty miles an hour, including stoppages.

News has been received in this country from the London Police Office, that the most artful robber they had to contend with, is now in the United States.

SHIPWRECK. The French Corvette Marne, was lately lost in the bay of Storn, (Africa)—with 26 merchant vessels—52 bodies had floated ashore.

MAPLE SUGAR, it is predicted, will be abundant this season. About 100,000 pounds are annually manufactured at Sandisfield, in this State.

PHRENOLOGICAL. The wife of Mr. Cornelius Bumps, of Richmond, Va., lately presented her husband with three little *bumps*, all girls.

FAST DAY. Thursday, the 23d inst. has been appointed as a day of public Fasting and Prayer, by the Governor of Maine.

Illinois is thirteen millions in debt, without a foot of railroad or canal in practical operation.

How to make a Young Wife of an Old Maid.

The following true story might, perhaps furnish matter for a little comedy, if comedies were still written in England.

It is generally the case, that more beautiful and richer a young female is the more difficult are both her parents and herself in the choice of a husband, and the more offers they refuse. The one is tall, the other is too short, this not wealthy, and that not respectable enough. Meanwhile, one spring passes after another and year after year carries away leaf after leaf of the bloom of youth, and opportunity after opportunity. Miss Harriet Selwood was the richest heiress in her native town; but she had already completed her 27th year, and beheld almost all her young friends united to men whom she had at one time or other discarded,—Harriet began to be set down for an old maid. Her parents became really uneasy and herself lamented in private a position which is not a natural one, and to which those to whom nature and fortune have been niggardly of their gifts are obliged to submit; but Harriet, as we have said, was both handsome and very rich.

Such was the state of things when her uncle, a wealthy merchant in the north of England, came on to visit her parents.—He was a jovial, lively, straight-forward man, accustomed to attack all difficulties boldly and cooly. "You see," said her father to him one day, "Harriet continues single. The girl is handsome; what she is to have for her fortune, you know even in this scandal-loving town no creature can breathe the slightest imputation against her; and yet she is getting an old maid."

"True replied the uncle; "but look you, brother, the grand point in every affair in this world, is to seize the right moment: this you have not done; it is a misfortune, but let the girl go along with me, and before the end of three months I will return her to you as the wife of a man as young and wealthy as herself."

Away went the neice with her uncle. On the way home he thus addressed her: "Mind what I am going to say. You are no longer Miss Selwood, but Mrs. Lumley, my neice, a young, wealthy, childless, widow; you had the misfortune to loose your husband, Colonel Lumley, after a happy union of a quarter of a year, by a fall from his horse while hunting."

"But uncle——"

"Let me manage, if you please, Mrs. Lumley. Your father has invested me with full powers. Here, look you, is the wedding ring given you by your late husband. Jewels and whatever else you may need, your aunt will supply you with, and accustom yourself to cast down your eyes.

The keen witted uncle introduced his niece everywhere, and the young widow excited a great sensation. The gentlemen thronged about her, and she soon had her choice of twenty suitors. Her uncle advised her to accept the one who was deepest in love with her, and a rare chance decreed that this should be precisely the most amiable and opulent,—the match was soon concluded, and one day the uncle desired to say a few words to his future nephew in private.

"My dear sir," he began, "we have told you an untruth."

"How so? Are Mrs. Lumley's affections——"

"Nothing of the kind: my niece is sincerely attached to you."

"Then her fortune, I suppose, is not equal to what you told me."

"On the contrary, it is larger."

"Well, what is the matter, then?"

"A joke, an innocent joke, which came into my head one day when I was in good humor—we could not well recall it afterwards. My niece is not a widow."

"What, is Colonel Lumley living?"

"No, no, she is a spinster."

The lover protested that he was a happier fellow than he had conceived himself and the old maid was forthwith metamorphosed into a young wife.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES AT NEW YORK. We learn from the Commercial Advertiser that early on Saturday morning a fire broke out in a wooden building used as a dye-house and ware-house to the manufacturing establishment at Brownville, 32d street, near the 9th avenue, in the rear of the Institution for the Blind. Before it could be extinguished ten buildings, mostly dwelling-houses, were destroyed. Ten other buildings were more or less damaged by fire and water. The buildings destroyed all belonged to the estate of J. & A. Brown, and are insured. The same morning, the building known as Almack's or Congress hall, No 4 Broadway, was also destroyed, the walls only being left standing. The premises were owned by Frederick A. Norton, who was insured.

BLOWING UP. Last week, a son of the Emerald Isle left Dayton in a wagon by the Union road. He had a fur cap on his head, and in the cap a half a pound of gun powder done up in a paper. He lighted his pipe on the commencement of his journey, and smoked along the road until he was satisfied with the recreation, when he pulled off his cap, and having deposited the pipe along with the powder, replaced it upon his head. In a few minutes the powder exploded, blew off the cap, singed nearly all the hair off his head, and burnt his forehead and cheeks most woefully. [Dayton Journal.

CHARLES F. MITCHELL. The N. Y. Signal says that this man committed a forgery on a gentleman of that city to the amount of $1400, about two years since. In consideration of Mitchell's connections and standing the affair was kept a secret till his application for the office of Navy Agent of New York was made; when the gentleman informed Mr. Grinnell of the affair, and through him his application was defeated. The total amount of his late forgeries so far as ascertained is about $4300.